This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

UNITED STATES
AND
MEXICAN
MAIL S. S. LINE AND
STATISTICS OF
MEXICO

C. BUTTERFIELD

1859

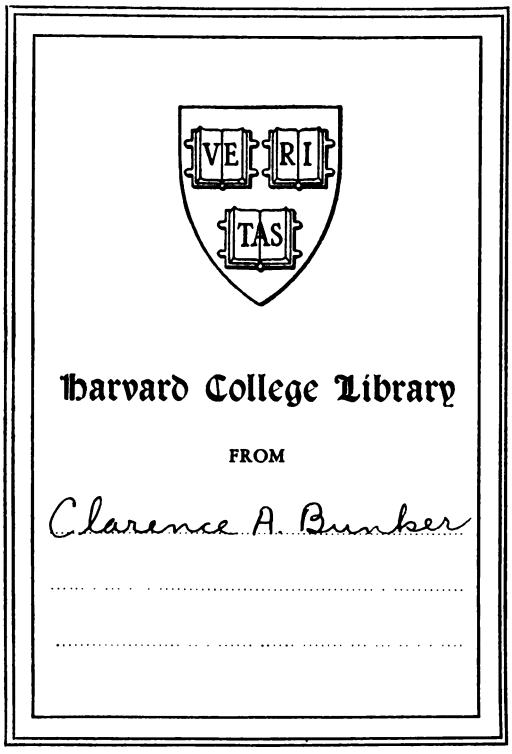
Econ 7319.22

Harvard College Library

FROM

Clarence A. Bunker

Econ 7319.22



UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN

MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,

AND

STATISTICS OF MEXICO.

BY

CARLOS BUTTERFIELD,

WASHINGTON.

December 1859.

NEW-YORK:

J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO., PRINTERS,
174 & 176 *Pearl Street.*

1859.

Econ 7319.22

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859; by CARLOS BUTTERFIELD, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.

PREFACE.

One year ago, the Subscriber issued a Pamphlet, the object of which was to bring before the Congress of the United States, certain facts having a direct bearing upon his proposed line of Mail Steamers from New Orleans or Mobile, to Mexican ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and in support of his application to the Government of the United States for such reasonable compensation, in view of the mail service to be performed, as would justify him in establishing said line of Mail Steamers.

Since the period referred to, important changes in Mexico, and important changes in our relations with that country have taken place. The Mexican question is rapidly becoming the leading question in our national politics, and in again bringing the subject of the proposed line of United States and Mexican Mail Steamships before the Congress of the United States, the subscriber has been induced to issue a publication, having the same end in view as his previous pamphlet, and which, in addition, will give to the *public*, such general information and facts as will be likely to create a favorable opinion relative to the importance of inaugurating a new commercial system or policy, not only with Mexico but with all those Spanish American countries south of us.

The particular enterprise herein proposed, is considered the first and most important step on the part of private individuals, towards acquiring those vast commercial advantages with Mexico, which only await our action in the premises.

CARLOS BUTTERFIELD.

INDEX.

	Page.
PREFACE,	3
Index,	5
General Remarks,	7
Preliminary Arrangements by General Gadsden,	8
Liberality of Mexican Government,	9
Delay in Postal Arrangements,	9
Postal Contract concluded with Mexico, 6th December, 1857,	9
Terms of the Contracts,	10
Mexico to pay $120,000 per Annum,	10
Table, showing the route of the proposed Steamers and the Ports at which they are to touch,	11
Proposed dates of departure of the Steamers, time of their voyages, &c.	11
Kind of Steamers required for this service,	12
Peculiarities of the route,	12
Degree of benefits to be enjoyed by the United States,	13
Subject brought before 35th Congress,	13
Reception of the propositions by Congress,	14
Cause of the failure of an appropriation in 35th Congress,	14
Present position of our commerce with Mexico, and necessity for steam communication,	15
Commercial transactions between Mexico and the United States,	16
Do. do. do. do. and Great Britain,	16
Our exports to Mexico for the year ending, September 3, 1858,	16
Commercial exchanges between Mexico and United States in 1835,	16
Total value of the Imports and Exports of Mexico at the present time,	17
England monopolizes the trade of Mexico,	17
England has acquired these advantages through her sagacious policy of supporting lines of Steamers,	17
Table of the commerce of Vera Cruz,	17
Effects of Steam communication upon the commerce of Great Britain,	18
Table, showing the value of British manufactures, &c. exported to the United States, from 1800 to 1856,	20
Result of Steam communication between Great Britain and United States,	21
Annual gain to Great Britain since the introduction of steam,	22
Cost of Steam Mail Lines,	23
Total trade of Great Britain with North and South America,	23
Increase of commerce universal when Steam communication is introduced,	24
English Steam communication to the west coast of Africa, exports, &c.	25
British exports to China, Egypt and India before and after the subsidy of Steam Mail Lines,	25
Policy of the United States with reference to Mexico and other Spanish American countries,	26
Who controls the commerce of Mexico, and why,	27
Protection of the English Government to its commerce with Mexico,	28
Shipments of Silver from Mexico,	29

Page.
Distances from Vera Cruz to N. Y. and to England by the various routes,..... 30
Effect to be produced by the silver of Mexico,..... 31
Commerce of the Spanish American countries on this continent,..... 33
Table showing the population, area, and average density of population to the square mile of the principal countries of this continent,..... 33
Table showing the foreign commerce of the principal countries on this continent, &c., &c.,..... 35
Per capita imports of Mexico, Cuba, &c.,..... 37
Table showing the commerce of the principal countries on this continent with the United States, for the year ending June 30th, 1858,..... 38
Entire absence of steam communication between the United States and the Spanish American countries,..... 40
Report of Post Office committee, House of Rep., on the subject of S. S. lines to the W. Indies and Brazils,..... 44
Elaborateness of the English Steam Packet system to Spanish America,..... 45
Ramifications of the English Steamers,..... 47
English steamers run to over 60 different Spanish American ports,..... 48
Increase of trade with Cuba since steam communication,..... 50
Trade of Mexico in cotton goods might be controlled by New England,..... 53
Letter from our consul at Tampico,..... 55
Importance of the trade of Tampico and Vera Cruz,..... 56
Capacity of Mexico to sustain a large foreign commerce,..... 58
Interior commerce of Mexico,..... 62
Value of real estate,..... 63
Manufactures,..... 63
Mineral productions,..... 63
Agriculture,..... 64
Views of business men in reference to communication with Mexico,..... 67
General effect upon trade in the United States of the full opening of Mexico to our commerce,..... 69
The United States can establish a large entrepot trade with Mexico,..... 71
Table of goods, the produce of the United States, imported into Mexico from the United States in the year 1857,..... 72
Table of produce of Foreign countries imported into Mexico from U. S. in 1857.. 73
Table of goods imported into the United States from Mexico in 1857,..... 74
Desire of Mexico for increased communication with the United States..... 76
Reasons why the United States government should support the proposed line,.. 77
Remarks of senator Ward of Texas,..... 79
Remarks of senator Fitzpatrick of Alabama,..... 81
Remarks of senator Shields of Minnesota,..... 83
Remarks of senator Wilson of Massachusetts,..... 86
Remarks of senator Benjamin of Louisiana,..... 87
Contest between Senate and House, and loss of Appropriation bill,..... 89
Report of Post Office committee at last session,..... 90
Letter of Post Master General,..... 94
Memorial of the merchants of Vera Cruz,..... 98
Memorial of the merchants of Tampico,..... 104
Letter from consul at Minatitlan,..... 107
Conclusion,..... 109

UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN

MAIL STEAM SHIP LINE.

§ 1. FROM a long residence in the Republic of Mexico, and an intimate acquaintance with its commercial and other resources, the undersigned has for many years been deeply impressed with the importance of opening direct and regular communication by steam, between the United States and the several Mexican ports, embraced within the circuit of the Gulf of Mexico.

To this end, he early conceived the idea of the establishment of a regular weekly line of Steam Ships from New Orleans or Mobile to the several Mexican ports of the Gulf, Making the entire circuit thereof, for the purpose of mail service.

Impelled solely by his convictions of the great public need of this service, as forming the basis of most important developments in the commerce between the two countries, the undersigned first brought the subject to

the consideration of the two Governments as an enterprise which should be carried out by Government action alone; but finding such course would not be consistent with the policy of the two countries, he was then induced, from his sense of the importance of the proposed line of communication, to undertake its establishment as a private enterprise, relying upon a cordial support from the two Governments in the way of reasonable compensation for the transportation of mails.

2. The vast influence which the establishment of full and regular steam communication would have in diverting the trade of Mexico to the United States, and in largely stimulating commercial intercourse between the two countries, at once secured for the proposed enterprise, the favorable consideration of General Gadsden, then Minister of the United States, near the Government of Mexico, and under his warm approbation, the undersigned entered upon his preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the line, and submitted to the Mexican Government the conditions of a contract for the mail service, subject to the terms of a postal convention which General Gadsden succeeded in adjusting for signature.

The Mexican Government, fully appreciating the advantages which would also accrue to Mexico from the proposed increase of facilities for intercourse with the United States, and aware of the difficulties and drawbacks which those who undertook the establishment of such service would have to encounter in the first years of the enterprise, before the spirit of trade could be fully aroused in Mexico, and before commerce could become fully developed along the proposed line of communica-

tion, where as yet so little activity existed, came forward with a liberality deserving of most honorable mention, and received the propositions of the undersigned in a spirit evincing not only a cordial appreciation of the enterprise, and a willingness to unite in sustaining it, but also a sincere desire to foster and encourage, by every means in its power, more intimate commercial relations with the United States.

Owing, however, to the death of the Minister of Foreign Relations, Don Louis de la Rosa, which occurred at this time, and to whose department the business appertained, these proposals lay over, and were for the time being withdrawn.

3. Subsequently, another contract, with similar conditions to the former, was presented by the undersigned, and was accepted by the Mexican Government, subject to the ratification of a postal convention, which Mr. Forsyth with equal zeal for the interests of his country, had again succeeded in negotiating.

This postal arrangement, however, not having been acted upon by the United States, the desire of the Mexican Government to secure the establishment of the proposed international enterprise was, for the time being, frustrated.

4. In no wise discouraged by these unforseen results the undersigned again renewed his propositions to the Mexican Government, and finally arranged, on the 6th December, 1857, a new and untrammeled contract for the exclusive carriage of the mails around the circuit of the Gulf of Mexico, and to and from the United States ports of New Orleans or Mobile.

By the terms of this contract, the undersigned undertakes to place in service a line of steamers, for the punctual performance of four round voyages per month, between the port of New Orleans or Mobile, and the other ports of the Mexican Gulf described in said contract, for the transportation of mails, passengers and freight: one-half of the number of said steamers to be navigated under the Mexican flag, as national vessels, enjoying all the privileges of such nationality; the other half to be navigated under the flag of the United States.

For the service to be rendered by these steamers, the Mexican Government, on its part, stipulates to pay annually the sum of $120,000, the contract to continue for ten years; and the service to commence within one year from date of contract.

This time has subsequently been extended to the coming year.

The following table will elucidate more particularly the service to be performed.

See also the various maps hereto attached.

5. *Table showing the route of the Steamers of the United States and Mexican Mail Steam Ship Line, and the various ports in the Gulf of Mexico at which they are to touch, as also the distances between the said ports.*

WINDWARD ROUTE. Steamers of the 1st and 16th of each month.	Distances in miles from port to port.	Totals from New Orleans or Mobile.
From New Orleans or Mobile to Galveston	420	420
" Galveston to Matagorda	135	555
" Matagorda to Brazos de Santiago	195	750
" Brazos de Santiago to Tampico	240	990
" Tampico to Vera Cruz	220	1210
" Vera Cruz to Coatzacoalcos	120	1330
" Coatzacoalcos to Tabasco	130	1460
" Tabasco to Laguna	48	1508
" Laguna to Campeche	110	1618
" Campeche to Sisal	100	1718
" Sisal to New Orleans or Mobile	580	2298
Total	2298	
LEEWARD ROUTE. Steamers of the 8th and 24th of each month.		
From New Orleans or Mobile to Sisal	580	580
" Sisal to Campeche	100	680
" Campeche to Laguna	110	790
" Laguna to Tabasco	48	838
" Tabasco to Coatzacoalcos	130	968
" Coatzacoalcos to Vera Cruz	120	1088
" Vera Cruz to Tampico	220	1308
" Tampico to Brazos de Santiago	240	1548
" Brazos de Santiago to Matagorda	195	1743
" Matagorda to Galveston	135	1878
" Galveston to New Orleans or Mobile	420	2298
Total	2298	

It is proposed that the steamers of the line shall leave the port of New Orleans, or Mobile on the 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month, and make the round voyage, touching at all the above enumerated ports, and back, in the space of twelve days; including detention at the different places at which they touch. These voyages, it is designed, shall be alternated, that is to say: the steamers

of the 1st and 16th of the month will take the windward route, touching first at Galveston, and pursuing the voyage by way of Matagorda, Brazos de Santiago, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Tabasco, Laguna, Campeche, and Sisal: while those of the 8th and 24th will take the leeward route, touching first at Sisal, and pursuing the voyage by way of Campeche, Laguna, Tabasco, Coatzacoalcos, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Brazos de Santiago, Matagorda, and Galveston—each steamer on her return meeting the outward bound steamer on the opposite track.

By this alternation of route two voyages will be made each way, or four round voyages every month.

6. For the service proposed as above, swift and staunch steamers of light draught are required, and must be built with special qualifications for the peculiar and difficult navigation of the Gulf.

The emergencies of the mail service also require a much higher rate of speed than would be justified by a purely commercial and passenger business; and it is evident that to maintain the voyages of the line within the limited time allowed for the round trip, and with the regularity laid down in the preceding schedule, the enterprise must, at least in its earlier years, depend in a great measure for its support upon the aid which may be accorded to it by the Governments of the two countries, whose revenues are to be benefitted by the increased facilities afforded to their mutual commerce.

The route is a peculiar one, and attended with great risk and expense of maintenance, and should receive more than usual support, if only on account of the im-

portant postal facilities which it will supply, where now communication is either altogether impossible, or is unfrequent, difficult and irregular.

7. The Mexican Government has strongly proved its appreciation of the value of the enterprise undertaken by the undersigned, by the liberal concession which it has made towards the establishment and support of the line. But in making this concession, the Mexican Government had every reason to suppose, and still believes, that, as the enterprise is one of an international character, and in view of the entire absence of mail or passenger facilities over the route traversed, of great public necessity, as well as one in which the public advantage is far more apparent than the opportunity for private gain, the Government of the United States would, on its part, also come forward and manifest a proportionally liberal disposition towards its support and encouragement..

The United States, it is evident, will enjoy a greater degree of benefit than Mexico from the line, on account of their greater population and wealth, and as they will unquestionably always maintain a balance of trade largely in their favor, they will consequently receive a proportionally larger increase of revenue, and are thus even more directly interested than Mexico in securing its prompt and effective establishment.

The undersigned, therefor, in pursuance of his desire to secure the joint support and encouragement of the Governments of the two countries, brought the subject of his proposed line of Mail Steamers in the Gulf of Mexico, to the consideration of the last Congress, (35th Congress, 2d session,) and asked that such aid be granted

to him on the part of the Goverment of the United States, by means of compensation for mail service, as would justify him in at once proceeding to the effective establishment of the line.

8. The Mexican Government counted truly on the progressive spirit and liberal and friendly disposition of the United States. The propositions of the undersigned were received by Congress, and by the public at large, with a degree of favor that could only have been elicited by an enterprise that was felt to be greatly needed, and that was in a direction where our commerce had hitherto been too much neglected. This was manifested by the able letter of the Post Master General to the Post Office Committee of the Senate, upon the subject of the proposed line, by the favorable report of that Committee, and by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate in its support. Public sentiment also, as expressed generally in the press, and in the remarks of leading Senators and Representatives, of all parties, was in the most decided manner in favor of the project. In fine, both the concessions of the Mexican Government and the project itself have universally drawn forth the most unmistakable evidences of approval in the United States, and the manifestation of a desire to meet the spirited advances of Mexico upon the basis of a liberal reciprocity.

9. The contest between the two Houses on the appropriation bills, however, at the termination of the last session, caused the plans of the undersigned to be again delayed, and forced him to postpone for still another year the consummation of the enterprise to which he has so long and so assiduously been devoted.

That consummation, he trusts, is only delayed; the establishment of the line now only awaits the favorable action of Congress. The undersigned is fully prepared to carry out his important undertaking upon the sole responsibility of himself and associates, whenever he can obtain assurances of that support from the Government of the United States (in addition to that already granted by the Government of Mexico) which is due not only to the nature of the service to be performed, the peculiar value of the new channel of communication to be opened, and the increased revenue which will be derived from the large and important trade which will be built up, but which is also absolutely necessary to secure the establishment of the line; for without this additional support the enterprise cannot justly or wisely be entered upon by private individuals.

That support and encouragement he doubts not will be accorded by the enlightened Representatives who compose the present Congress.

PRESENT POSITION OF OUR COMMERCE WITH MEXICO, AND NECESSITY FOR STEAM COMMUNICATION.

10. In considering the commercial and political advantages that will accrue to the United States from the establishment of the proposed line of Mail Steamers to Mexico, it will not be out of place to call attention to some facts connected with the present condition of our commerce with that country; and also to give some data illustrating the effect which increased facilities of Steam Communication have had upon the commerce of

other countries, and consequently must have upon that between the United States and Mexico, if applied thereto.

These statements will have the more value from the fact, that the question of our relations with Mexico is now rapidly becoming one of absorbing and important interest before the public mind.

11. The entire commercial transactions between Mexico and the United States—notwithstanding our extraordinary advantages of geographical position, and the extent of our varied manufactures adapted to that market—do not now reach, according to the most recent data, the sum of $9,000,000 per annum, while those between Mexico and Great Britain amount to over $33,000,000, per annum including almost the entire specie shipments from the various Mexican ports. Our exports to Mexico for the year ending September 30th, 1858, were but $3,315,825.

In 1835, the commercial exchanges between Mexico and the United States were upwards of $20,000,000. Since that period our trade with Mexico has constantly declined, while that of England has advanced. This is owing to the support and encouragement which has been given by the government of Great Britain to its trade with Mexico, and to the apathy which on the other hand, we as a government and as a people have for many years maintained with reference to all that concerns the encouragement and development of our trade with the Spanish American countries, to which we are naturally, and should be also commercially, so closely allied, but to which we are as yet practically almost perfect strangers.

Had this commerce been properly encouraged it is not an over-estimate to say that the commercial exchanges of the United States with Mexico would to-day exceed in amount the entire commerce which that country now maintains with all countries combined.

12. The total annual value of foreign imports into the Republic of Mexico at the present date, amounts to about $26,000,000, and the exports to about $28,000,000, making a total foreign interchange of imports and exports of say $54,000,000 per annum.

This commerce is distributed nearly as follows:

Exchanges with England,			$33,400,000
" "	United States,	(1858)	8,700,000
" "	France,		5,500,000
" "	Germany,		2,000.000
" "	Spain,		1,200,000
" "	Belgium,		400,000
" "	Sardinia,		100,000
" "	Guatemala, Ecuador, New Granada, Venezuela and Chili,		500,000
" "	Island of Cuba,		1,200,000
" "	India and China,		1,000,000
	Total,		$54,000,000

From this statement it will be seen that England monopolizes over half of the entire foreign commerce of Mexico, and that her proportion of this commerce is nearly four times as large as our own. And yet to secure this trade, England has to pass by our very doors, in fact almost within our own territory.

Besides this direct trade, England, in receiving as she does nearly all the silver which is exported by Mexico, in payment for her importations, not only from England

but also from other countries, has the additional advantage of securing a profitable exchange business, and the exclusive freight upon this vast amount of treasure.

13. *These advantages England has acquired through her sagacious and liberal policy, in supporting regular and safe lines of steamers to Mexico, by which her merchants have frequent and regular communication with that country, and a convenient and always reliable means of receiving their returns in the precious metals.*

The importance of this fact cannot be over-estimated.

It affords at once a key to the whole secret why our trade with Mexico—and with all the Spanish American countries with which we have not Steam Communication, (and the only exception is Cuba)—has declined and become almost lost, while England's trade has largely advanced, and she is every day more completely and entirely taking their commerce away from us.

EFFECT OF STEAM COMMUNICATION UPON THE COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

14. The vast increase of late years of England's trade over our own, not only with Mexico and Spanish America, but with other countries, can be traced solely to the facilities which she has afforded to her commerce with those countries by establishing regular lines of Mail Steamers supported by Government subsidy, and which facilities we on the contrary have failed to supply. The truth of this position will be fully demonstrated by the statements which follow.

The policy which has proved so advantageous to England in securing the commerce of Mexico, has been pursued by her with reference to her trade with Brazil. A line of Mail Steamers was subsidized and commenced running to Brazil, in 1851. The immediate and powerful effect was manifested in an increase of British exports to that country of about one million sterling, ($5,000,000) the first year, *and in five years the entire trade, imports and exports of England with Brazil, increased two hundred and twenty-five per cent.*

Up to 1857, a period of seven years since the establishment of Steam Mail lines to Brazil, the annual exports of British products to that country have more than doubled, while during the seven years previous, without Steam Commerce, the increase was only five per cent., not five per cent. annually, but five per cent. for the whole period of seven years preceding the introduction of Steam Communication.*

15. Brazil and Mexico are not isolated instances in this regard; the same rule holds good with reference to the establishment of steam communication between Great Britain and other Countries.

Take, for instance, the increase of exports from Great Britain to the United States, consequent upon steam communication, as shown by the following statement:

---

* For this, and other valuable statements which follow, with reference to the effect of steam communication upon the commerce of Great Britain, acknowledgement is made to a most interesting and able work, recently published by Pliny Miles, Esq., upon the "Advantages of Steam Communication between Europe and America."

The reductions from sterling are made at $5 00. to the £.

Statement showing the value of British manufactures and products exported to the United States every tenth year from 1800 *to* 1840, *and every third year since* 1841.

Before Steam Commerce.		Since Steam Commerce.	
1800	$29,570,975	1844	$39,690,395
1810	29,299,940	1847	54,870,805
1820	26,699,270	1850	74,459,805
1830	20,103,735	1853	118,292,135
1840	29,348,190	1856	109,590,525

The Cunard Steamers were subsidized and commenced the mail service in 1840. The exports of British products to the United States, it will be seen, underwent no perceptible increase from the year 1800 to 1840, although the population of the United States during that period increased from five to seventeen millions, and the general trade and business of the country in like proportion. But since the introduction of Steam Communication, mark the results. While for forty years there had been no perceptible increase in this trade, yet in 16 years of Steam Communication, British exports to the United States rise from less than 30 millions per annum to upwards of 120 millions per annum, or fourfold. These figures, it will be noticed, give the exports of *British products and manufactures alone,* not of the entire trade.

16. Again, since 1850, Steam Communication between the United States and Great Britain has increased over

100 per cent Take, then, the average exports for seven years before that date, and seven years thereafter.

Statement showing the average annual exports of British products and manufactures to the United States for two periods of seven years each, before and after 1850:

PERIOD.	ANNUAL VALUE.	PERIOD.	ANNUAL VALUE.
From 1844 to 1850.	$49,509,595	From 1850 to 1857.	$96,013,305

Steam Communication between Great Britain and the United States since 1850 has doubled; and what is the result? That British exports to the United States for the same period have also nearly doubled!

No one can possibly misunderstand the lesson conveyed by these facts. Steam Communication has in 16 years more than quadrupled the exports of British products to the United States, while in the preceding 40 years they had remained about stationary, or absolutely declined; and by doubling these facilities the exports have doubled.

17. The following statement gives a fair view of the increased sale of British products and manufactures in the different countries of North and South America, as produced by and largely dependant upon her Ocean Steam Mail service.

Statement showing the exports of British and Irish goods only (not foreign products) from Great Britain to the several countries named, in 1842, *and also in* 1856 ; *two periods with* 14 *years intervening, during which time, almost the entire Ocean Mail service of Great Britain has been created:*

Countries.	Exports of British Products 1842.	Exports of British Products 1856.	Annual gain in 14 years
British North America	$11,667,625	$20,501,883	$8,834,260
United States.....	17,644,035	109,590,525	91,946,490
Total North America.....	29,311,660	130,092,410	100,780,750
West Indies and Central America.	18,564,140	26,959,710	8,395,570
South America.....	21,806,875	39,583,225	17,776,350
Total W. Indies, Central & S. Am.	40,371,015	66,542,935	26,171,920
Total North America.....	29,311,660	130,092,410	100,780,750
Total North and South America..	69,682,675	196,635,345	126,952,670

These results are certainly very satisfactory—to England. They show, that on account of the Steam facilities which have been introduced through the aid of Government subsidy, the annual sale of British products in British North America and the United States, has increased, between 1842 and 1856, from $29,311,660 to $130,092,410, a nett annual gain of more than $100,000,000; and that the West India and Spanish American trade, though not giving so large a result, is equally satisfactory in proportion to the facilities that have been afforded, having increased in the same period from $40,371,015 to $66,542,935, a nett annual gain of over $25,000,000.

COST OF STEAM MAIL LINES.

18. But notwithstanding the large subsidies paid by Great Britain for mail service, the cost of supporting such Lines, it will be found, forms but a trifling charge upon the commerce she gains thereby, and is really an almost nominal per centage upon her total trade.

Statement showing the total commerce of Great Britain with the different countries of North and South America; the gain consequent upon the establishment of Mail Steam Ship Lines, as before stated; and the cost of postal service thereto:

Countries.	Total Commerce 1856.	Annual Gain in 14 years.	Cost of Postal Service.	Amount of Postage Received.	Nett expense of Postal Service.
British North America	$56,164,155	$8,834,260	$468,850	$189,625	$279,225
United States.....	295,792,015	91,946,490	432,100	414,690	17,410
Total	351,956,170	100,780,750	900,950	604,315	296,635
West Indies and Central America	78,984,895	8,395,570	1,236,750	267,840	968,910
South America.....	84,412,900	17,776,350	275.000	184,210	90,790
Total W. Indies Central & S. Am.	163,397,795	26,171,920	1,511,750	452,050	1,059,700
Total North America.....	351,956,170	100,780,750	900,950	604,315	296,635
Total North and South America..	515,353,965	126,952,670	2.412,700	1,056,365	1,356,335

The exact expenditure, as shown by the foregoing statement, *is about one-quarter of one per cent.* (represented by the decimal .26), *on the entire amount of commerce.*

The cost for British North America is .5, or *one-half of one per cent.;* for the United States, *one-twelfth of one per cent.;* West Indies, Mexico and Central America 1 23, or *one and one-quarter of one per cent.;* for South America, *one-tenth of one per cent.;* for the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, *combined*, .65, or *two-thirds of one per cent.;* and, as stated, for all America, *one-fourth of one per cent.*

This, assuredly, is not an exorbitant expenditure upon the amount of commerce transacted. If a merchant should invest annually in advertising, the sum of $1,350,000, and get a trade of $515,000,000, it would not appear to be an unprofitable outlay.

At this rate, $200,000 expended in mail service to Mexico would bring a mutual trade of $80,000,000 per annum

Upon the gain in exports *alone*, this expense is also merely trifling: for this enormous increase *of over* $125,000,000 *per annum, we find, is secured by a gross government outlay, in the support of Mail Lines, of less than two per cent. upon the increased export per annum of national products.* And it is also shown that upwards of one-half of this amount is returned to the government in postage.

Surely, there can be no further doubt as to the *advisability* of expenditures of this character on the part of government.

INCREASE OF COMMERCE UNIVERSAL WHERE STEAM MAIL COMMUNICATION IS INTRODUCED.

19. The same rule of increased commerce, consequent upon increased facilities of communication, it will be found, holds good with reference to British trade in other directions than America.

England has extended the same wise and far-sighted policy to her trade with Africa and to China, India and Egypt; the results that have there followed the establishment of Steam Communication have been equally positive and important.

Mail Communication from England to the West Coast of Africa commenced at the close of 1852. The result is shown by the following statement:

Exports of British manufactures and products to the West Coast of Africa and Canary Islands, for two periods of four years each, before and after the introduction of Steam Communication:

BEFORE STEAM COMMUNICATION.		AFTER STEAM COMMUNICATION.	
1849	$3,348,260	1853	$5,045,200
1850	3,505,915	1854	5,204,620
1851	3 522,000	1855	6,473,780
1852	2,866,830	1856	5,517,915

Thus showing a clear annual gain of over 75 per cent. in the export of British products.

To China, India and Egypt, the gain is even more extraordinary.

Statement showing the exports of British products to China, Egypt and India, for two periods, before and after the introduction of Subsidized Steam Mail Lines. Mail Communication commenced in 1845.

	Exports British products, 1842.	Exports British products, 1856.	Annual gain in 14 years.	Cost of Postal service.
China .	$4,846,905	$11,080,615	$6,233,710	
Egypt .	1,105,015	7,938,410	6,833,395	
India .	25,849,440	52,730,950	26,881,510	
Total	31,801,360	71,749,975	39,948,615	$920,570

The annual increase of British exports to these countries since the establishment of Steam Communication to them, it is seen, is $39,948,615; and this gain is secured at what cost? simply by a mail subsidy of but $920,570 per annum, or *less than two and one-half of one per cent. on the annual increase of exports.*

No one will contend that Lines of Steamers would have been established to these countries without government aid; nor can any one, after seeing these results, fail to admit, that the outlay required for the establishment and maintenance of such lines is a most profitable expenditure, tending perhaps more than any other one cause, to increase the revenues of the government, enlarge the commerce of the country, and add to its general prosperity and welfare.

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH REFERENCE TO MEXICO AND OTHER SPANISH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

20. Can further examples be necessary to show what should be the policy of the United States with reference to her long neglected trade with the Spanish-American countries adjoining us, and what means are necessary for us to again secure and to increase that trade?

The trade of the Spanish-American countries on this continent of right belongs to the United States.

Nature has given to us a monopoly of their commerce —unless we choose to reject it, and prefer to be supplanted by others.

These countries possess greater natural resources than any others on the face of the globe; their aggregate

population is already larger than that of the United States; they produce sufficiently to at once furnish a large and valuable export trade in return for our commodities; and, from their geographical position, the United States can furnish every article required by their wants, cheaper than it can be furnished from any other country—facilities of communication alone are wanting.

WHO CONTROLS THE COMMERCE OF MEXICO, AND WHY!

21. In particular, is the absence of these facilities noticable with reference to Mexico.

Mexico is the most important of the Spanish-American Republics, and is the one with which our commerce should be the most extensive, and of whose trade we should, from our natural position, enjoy almost a monopoly.

But what are the facts?

The total foreign commerce of Mexico, imports and exports, as stated by Dn. Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, the present enlightened Minister of Treasury, in his reliable statistics of Mexico, is $54,000,000 per annum.

Of this, importations from the United States formed, for the year ending September 30th, 1858, only $3,315,825, and exports to the United States $5,477,465 or a total trade of $8,793,290—*less than one-sixth of the foreign trade of Mexico.*

At the same time, we have seen that the imports from and exports to Great Britain, give her a total trade of $33,400,000, *or over one-half of the entire foreign trade of Mexico.*

Why is this?

Simply, because England has provided facilities for constant and direct Mail and Passenger Communication with Mexico, and regular and safe means of transport for the specie and bullion returned in payment for the exportations thither made by her own merchants and those of other European countries; and because, on the other hand, our own Government has failed altogether in providing or encouraging the establishment of mail facilities between the United States and any part of Mexico, (there is not a single contract for mail service to Mexico now existing,) and has constantly overlooked or regarded with indifference the great necessity and importance of stimulating and encouraging our commerce in that direction.

PROTECTION OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT TO ITS COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

22. The protection that the English Government has extended to their trade with Mexico has even gone so far that British vessels-of-war on the Pacific coast, as is now a notorious fact, are allowed to serve the interests of British merchants to the extent, not only of transporting their remittances of specie, but also of aiding them in smuggling this treasure from the country in violation of the revenue laws of Mexico, and greatly to the detriment of all American traders who are thus subjected to the disadvantage, not only of much greater delay in making returns, but also of the entire per centage represented by the lawful export charges.

In addition to this, our own Government has hitherto

looked quietly on, while British and European merchants in Mexico, through the aid and connivance of their respective ministers, have also systematically taken advantage of the necessities of the different Governments there to obtain from them, under the guise of payments in anticipation of duties, special permits for the introduction of merchandise at a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent. from the rate of duties established by the regular tariff of the country, to which, at the same time, American merchants of perhaps less capital, and all traders pursuing a strictly legitimate business, have been compelled to adhere.

Against such disadvantages as these, it has been difficult for the American merchants in Mexico to compete.

But, by the extension of proper mail and specie transport facilities, and a prompt protection by our Government of the interests of American citizens engaged in trade with Mexico, this commerce, so rich and so important, can again, and speedily, be restored to our possession and control where it legitimately and naturally belongs, and where, for the future, it must permanently remain.

SHIPMENTS OF SILVER FROM MEXICO.

23. The shipments of silver from Mexico, in coin and bullion, amount annually to upwards of $23,000,000. Of this large export, the shipments to the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1858, formed only $4,342,535.

The entire balance, almost to a dollar, after being collected from every Mexican port along the entire Gul

and Pacific coasts, by British men-of-war, and by British steamers, supported by Government subsidy, is shipped by the Royal West India Mail Line of Steamers, via St. Thomas, to England, where it forms a most important part of that great tide of the precious metals, by whose constant influx the commercial supremacy of Great Britain is supported and maintained.

The returns of silver thus collected on the Pacific coast, and at the various ports within the circuit of the Gulf, it will be noticed, are forwarded to England—not by the direct route, for that would be via the United States, touching at New-York ; but by the circuit of the West India Islands to St. Thomas, where an exchange of steamers and reshipment takes place, and thence to England.

Should this trade be diverted via the United States, by the shortest route, from New Orleans to New York, and thence by the shortest route to Europe, there would, undoubtedly be a saving in distance of sufficient importance to eventually draw the whole trade between Europe and the Mexican ports on the Gulf, from its present circuituous route to the shorter and more direct route, via the United States.

The advantages of this direct route will more prominently appear when we take into consideration the fact that at the present time the shipments destined for Europe, from most of the ports, have to be carried in sailing vessels to Vera Cruz, and there re-shipped ; while the establishment of the Gulf Line will obviate all that difficulty, as the steamers composing it are to touch at all the more important ports.

The difference in time, in favor of shipments via the United States, is still more worthy of attention.

The present time of passage by the English steamers from Vera Cruz, touching and remaining a day to coal at Havana, and exchanging steamers with loss of another day, and sometimes more, at St. Thomas, to Southampton is twenty-seven days. Via New-York, the time from Vera Cruz to England would be reduced to twenty days, a saving of seven days, or one-quarter in time.

Rates of freight and insurance over the respective routes would probably be the same; but should be less by way of the United States, for the route, via St. Thomas involves far greater risks of navigation, as well as loss of time, and greater distance.

But the trade of Mexico, by the establishment of the proper facilities of communication with the United States, will become almost exclusively our own, and this vast tide of silver will assuredly find not only its entire transport in American Steamers, but also its final destination in the United States.

SIMILAR EFFECT TO BE PRODUCED BY THE SILVER OF MEXICO AS HAS BEEN PRODUCED BY THE GOLD OF CALIFORNIA.

24. The vast and regular export of silver by Mexico, in the increasing scarcity (in proportion) of that necessary medium of exchange, forms a more important item in the commerce of the world than we in the United

States, who have allowed so rich a current to diverge from almost within our own borders, are accustomed to imagine; and its retention within our own hands would do much towards placing the United States in a position to control the commercial exchanges of the world.

The importance of this view is greatly enhanced, when it is taken into consideration that the production of silver in Mexico might easily reach—and probably within a few years will reach—a larger sum than the present production of gold in California, and that the control of this entire amount can be secured to the United States.

The effect upon the general trade and commerce of the country of the regular and constant receipt of an amount of silver equal, and in addition, to that we now receive of gold, flowing into our commercial centres, and the great stimulus that would be given to our national prosperity, can hardly be imagined—certainly cannot be over-estimated.

Such effects as have been produced by California upon our trade and prosperity, and upon that of the world, must again proceed from the developments which will soon take place in the commerce of the United States with Mexico.

Hence, it is seen, how important are the bearings of the subject now under consideration, and how necessary it is, that such facilities as are required for the proper encouragement and development of this trade should be at once and fully supplied.

COMMERCE OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON THIS CONTINENT.

25. The magnitude and importance of the trade of the Spanish American countries on this Continent, and their capacity for the extension of that commerce, is far greater than is generally understood. A comparative view of their extent, population and commerce, as contrasted with that of the United States and Canada, will not in this connection be altogether inappropriate, and cannot fail to prove interesting.

The extent, population and commerce of these countries, including Brazil; the proportion of their commerce to their population, and the small share which the United States yet enjoys of their trade, will be found fully set forth in the following statements:

26. 1. *Statement showing the population, area, and average density of population to the square mile of the principal countries on this Continent:*

Countries.		Population.	Area square miles.	Density of Population per square mile.
† Mexico		8,283,088	766,482	10.8
◊ United States		30,500,000	2,990,000	10.2
* Canada		2,571,437	357,822	7.2
* Cuba		1,449,462	47,278	30.7
* Other West India Islands		2,497,154	49,015	50.9
* Gautamala	Cent. Am.	971,450	43,380	22.4
* San Salvador	Cent. Am.	394,000	9,600	41.0
* Honduras	Cent. Am.	358,000	39,600	9.5
* Nicaraugua	Cent. Am.	257.000	40,200	6.3
* Costa Rica	Cent. Am.	215,000	21,800	9.8
* Granadan Confederation	South America.	2,363.054	521,948	1.5
* Venezuela	South America.	1,361,386	426,712	3.1
* Ecuador	South America.	1,108,042	206,692	5.3
* Peru	South America.	2,106,492	498,726	4.2
* Bolivia	South America.	2.326,126	473,298	4.9
* Chili	South America.	1,558,319	249,952	6.2
* Argentine Republic	South America.	1,459,355	1,126,265	1.2
* Uraguay	South America.	177,300	73,538	2.4
* Paraguay	South America.	600,000	86,102	6.9
* Brazil	South America.	7,677,800	2,973 406	2.5

NOTES. † From Garcia y Cuba's Statistical Maps, Ministry of Fomento, Mexico.
◊ From De Bow's Review, August, 1859.
* From Journal of American Geographical and Statistical Society.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION.	AREA.	DENSITY.
Mexico	8,283,088	766,482	10.8
Cuba	1,449,462	47,278	30.7
Other West India Islands	2,497,154	49,015	50.9
Central America	2,195,450	154,580	14.2
South America	20,737,874	6,636,639	3.1
Total Spanish America	35,163,028	7,653,994	4.5
United States	30,500,000	2,990,000	10.2
Canada	2,571,437	357,822	7.2

From this statement it will be seen, that these Spanish American countries, to which we are geographically so closely allied, but to which we are as yet such perfect strangers, have a population nearly one-sixth *greater* than that of the United States, and a territorial area more than two and one-half times larger than our own: that of these countries Mexico, Cuba, other West India Islands, and Central America, exceed the United States in density of population; that Mexico is the first of these countries in population, as she is the largest in extent, except Brazil; and that as compared with Canada, with which we consider our trade so important, Mexico is in extent, as two and one-eighth to one, and in population as three and one-fifth to one.

27. 2. *Statement showing the foreign commerce of the principal countries on this continent, as compiled from the latest returns; the average per capita for each country of imports and exports; and the amount per capita of their total foreign commerce.*

	Countries.	Population	Year.	Imports.	Average per Capita.	Exports.	Average per Capita.	Total Foreign Commerce.	Average per Capita.
	Mexico,	8,283,088	1856	$26,000,000	$3,14	$28,000,000	$3,38	$54,000,000	$6.52
	United States,	30,500,000	1858	282,613,150	9,26	324,644,421	10.64	607,257,571	19.90
	Canada,	2,571,437	1857	49,288,245	19,16	31,813.020	12,37	81,101,265	31 53
	* Cuba,	1,449,462	1858	39,560,299	27,29	46,792,055	32.28	86,352,354	59 57
	Other W. I. Islands,	2,497,154	1856	41,813,262	16,74	37,188,283	14,89	79,001,545	31,63
Central America.	Guatemala,	971,450	1858	1,223,770	1.25	1,924,509	1,98	3,148,279	3 23
Central America.	San Salvador,	394,000	1858	1,246,720	3,16	1,585,485	4,02	2,832,205	7 18
Central America.	Honduras,	358,000	1855	937,289	2.61	745.901	2,08	1,683,190	4 69
Central America.	Nicaragua,	257,000	1855	972,851	3 78	958,572	3,73	1,931,423	7 51
Central America.	Costa Rica,	215,000	1858	1,267,387	5,89	1,351,779	6,28	2,619,166	12 17
South America.	Granadan Confederation,	2.363,054	1856	3,255,843	1,37	7,064,584	2,98	10,320,427	4,36
South America.	Venezuela,	1.361,356	1856	5,597,129	4,11	6,636,104	4,87	12.233,233	8,98
South America.	Ecuador,	1,108,642	1856	2,626,706	2,37	2.723,141	2.45	5.349.847	4,82
South America.	Peru,	2,106,492	1853	9,087.894	4,31	16,880.377	8,01	25,968,271	12,32
South America.	Bolivia,	2,326,126	1853	1,359,585	,58	1,422,716	61	2,782,301	1,19
South America.	Chili,	1,558,319	1857	19,804,041	12,70	20,126,461	12,91	39,930,502	25,62
South America.	Argentine Republic,	1,459,355	1855	11,394,000	7,80	15,260,986	10,45	26,654,986	18,26
South America.	Uruguay,	177,300	1856	4,586,317	25,86	10,303,853	58,11	14,890,170	83,98
South America.	Paraguay,	600,000	1856	610,865	1.01	1,006.059	1,67	1,616,924	2,68
South America.	Brazil,	7,677,800	1857	68,808,865	8,96	63,613,005	8,28	132,421,870	17,24

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Population.	Imports.	Av'age per Capita.	Exports.	Av'age per Capita.	Total Foreign Commerce.	Av'age per Capita.
Mexico	8 283,088	$26,000,000	$3 14	$28, 000,000	$3 38	$54,000,000	$6 52
Cuba	1,449.462	39,560,299	27 29	46.792.055	32 28	86.352,354	59 57
Other West India Islands	2,497,154	41,813.262	16 74	37,188,283	14 89	79 001,545	31 63
Central America	2.195.450	5,648,017	2 57	6,566 246	2 99	12,214,263	5 56
South America	20,737,874	127,131,245	6 13	145,037.286	6 99	272,168.531	13 12
Total Spanish America	35.163,028	240,152,823	6 82	263,583,870	7 49	503,736,693	14 31
United States	30.500 000	282,613,150	9 26	324,644.421	10 64	607,257.571	19 90
Canada	2,571,437	49,288,245	19 16	31,813,020	12 37	81,101.265	31 53

* NOTE.—Imports and exports arrived at by taking the returns of the "Balanzas Generales," for 1854, and adding thereto the known increase of trade with the United States, and an estimated increase with other countries of ten per cent. on imports, and thirty per cent. on exports.

This is an interesting and instructive table; and to those who have not investigated the subject, will doubtless give an entirely new idea of the extent and importance of the trade now existing in the Spanish-American countries on this continent, regarding which the popular idea has been one so entirely of disparagement and depreciation.

We have seen that the population and area of these countries are very considerably greater than our own. We now find their foreign commerce—great and important as is that of the United States, and insignificant as we have been accustomed to suppose was theirs—is really but 17 per cent. less than our own, in gross amount, and even in proportion to their population, falls short but 20 per cent. of being as large, per capita, as that of the United States.

We also see that these countries are capable of supporting a much larger total of foreign commerce, for they are all nearly equal in extraordinary fertility of soil and in extent of natural resources; (certainly Mexico is inferior to none) and the actual present returns of some of them, such as Cuba, other West India Islands, Chili and Brazil, prove what the others are capable of under proper encouragement and development.

In proportion to its population the foreign commerce of Cuba is 300 per cent. greater than that of the United States; that of other West India Islands is 60 per cent. greater; that of Chili is 30 per cent.; and of Brazil, notwithstanding its large population, and as yet very limited development, is nearly equal to that of the United States.

As regards Canada, the trade of the Spanish American countries is as nearly 7 to 1.

We also see to what an extent the commerce of Mexico may be increased, judging of her capacity merely by what the trade of other Spanish American countries of not superior resources, nor in all respects, of equal advantages, has already become.

The imports of Mexico are as yet but $3.14 per head; while those of Cuba are $27.29; of Uruguay, $25.86; of Chili, $12.70; of the Argentine Republic, $7.80; and of Brazil $8.96 per capita. Taking merely the average for South America of $6.13 per head, and giving Mexico the same trade, her importations would be nearly doubled, or would be $52,000,000 per annum, where they now are but $26,000,000.

No reasons but the want of tranquility and the absence of means of communication, prevent the trade of Mexico from at once rising to proportions equal to those of any other of the Spanish American countries; and taking all of these countries together, there is no reason why ten years of assiduous development of their trade on the part of the United States should not see it amount to over $1,000,000,000 per annum, in place of its present $500,000,000.

What proportion of their trade we now enjoy, will be shown by the following table:

28. 3. *Statement showing the commerce of the principal countries on this Continent with the United States, for the year ending June* 30, 1858, *as compared with the latest returns of their entire commerce:*

Countries.	Imports from U. States.	Imports from all Countries.	Exports to U. States.	Exports to all Countries.	Total trade with U. States.	Total trade with all Countries.
Mexico	$3,315,825	$26,000,000	$5,477,465	$28,000,000	$8,793,290	$54,000,000
Canada	17,029,254	49,288,245	11,581,571	31,813,020	28,610,825	81,101,265
Cuba	14,433,191	39,560,299	27,214,846	46,792,055	41,648,037	86,352,354
Other W. Ind. Islands	11,685,473	41,813,262	9,646,327	37,188,283	21,331,800	79,001,545
Gautemala		1,223,770		1,924,509		3,148,279
San Salvador		1,216,720		1,585,485		2,832,205
Honduras	134,962	937,289	132,427	745,931	267,389	1,683,190
Nicaragua		972,851		958,572		1,931,423
Costa Rica		1,267,387		1,351,779		2,619,166
Granadan Confedera'n	1,688,667	3,255,843	3,099,721	7,054,584	4,788,388	10,320,427
Venezuela	1,267,926	5,597,129	3,601,847	6,636,104	4,869,773	12,236,233
Ecuador	13,700	2,626,706	none	2,723,141	13,700	5,349 847
Peru	685,909	9,087,894	1,000,541	16,880,377	1,686,450	25 968,271
Bolivia	12 373	1,359,585	38,658	1,422,716	51,031	2.782,301
Chili	1,972,541	19.804,041	2.655,263	20,126,461	4.627,804	39.930,502
Argentine Republic	904,594	11,394,000	2,725,218	15.260.986	3,629,812	26.654,986
Uruguay	578,128	4,586,317	621,888	10.303,853	1,200,016	14,890,170
Paraguay	none	610,865	none	1.006,059	none	1,616,924
Brazil	4,954,706	68,898 865	16,952,386	63,613,005	21,907,092	132,421,870

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Imports from U. States.	Imports from all Countries.	Exports to U. S.	Exports to all Countries.	Total trade with U. S.	Total trade with all Countries.
Mexico	$3,315.825	$26.000,000	$5,477,465	$28.000,000	$8.793,290	$54,000,000
Cuba	14.433.191	39.560.299	27.214.846	46.792,055	41.648.037	86,352 354
Other West India Islands	11,685 473	41.813,262	9,646.327	37,188.283	21,331,800	79 001.545
Central America	134,962	5 648.017	132,427	6.566,246	267,389	12,214.263
South America	12.078,544	127,131,245	30,695.522	145,037,286	42.774,066	272,168,531
Total Spanish America.	41,647,995	240,152.823	73.166,587	263,583.870	114,814.582	503,736 693
Canada	17.029,254	49,288,245	11.581,571	31,813.020	28,610.825	81.101,265

But $114.000,000, out of a trade of over $500,000,000, or only about one-fifth of their commerce, is all the United States has as yet had the enterprise to secure of the trade of its immediately adjacent neighbors, of the countries which are not only near to us, and distant from European sources of supply, which consume almost every article we manufacture or produce, and whose

productions we could advantageously use in return, but which are naturally bound to us by every tie of common interest, of similar political institutions, and of a true continental commercial policy.

With Mexico, it is seen, our trade is but $8,000,000, out of $54,000,000, or only one-seventh. With Cuba it is nearly one-half, and our influence is beginning to be felt to a corresponding extent. With Central America our trade is but $267,000, out of $12,200,000. No wonder our diplomacy, then, encounters difficulties. Their interests plainly lie with Europe, not with the United States.

With the whole of South America our trade is but $42,000,000, out of a total trade of $272,000,000, or only about one-sixth. With some of the South American countries our trade is scarcely worth the name; as for instance, with Ecuador it is only $13,700, out of a total trade of $5,300,000, and with Bolivia, only $51,000 out of $2,700,000. With Paraguay, also, to which we lately gave so expensive attention, our trade is actually as yet without existence. Peru, out of a trade of nearly $26,000,000, does business only to the amount of $1,600,000 with us. Of Chili's trade, of upwards of $40,000,000, we have only about $4,000,000. The Argentine Republic and Uruguay stand in about the same proportion, and with Brazil, out of a total trade of $132,000,000, we have less than $22 000 000.

But even taking these proportions, as they now exist, it will be seen that our trade with Mexico, our nearest neighbor, falls far short of the trade we have with some others of the Spanish American countries, and particu

larly those to which she most corresponds in her adaptability for the production of those articles which form the staple of their commerce, viz., sugar and coffee.

Our trade with Mexico raised to the same amount that it now is with Cuba, in proportion to population would be $237,000,000 per annum. If equal, in proportion to population, to the trade we now have with the other West India Islands, it would amount to over $70,000,000 per annum; and even if it reached no higher rate than our present trade with Brazil, it would be upwards of $24,000,000 per annum, or nearly three times its present amount.

The facts presented in these tables show that our commercial relations with the Spanish American countries generally, and particularly Mexico, with which our close proximity renders our interests more immediate, are worthy of and should immediately receive the serious attention of our legislators and business men, and that every facility should be accorded by our Government that is calculated to develop our commerce in these directions.

ENTIRE ABSENCE OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SPANISH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

29. And yet to none of these countries having this vast commerce have we a single line of steamers, (except to one port of Cuba, and one on the Isthmus of Panama,) or any of those facilities of mail and passenger service which are so necessary to secure this trade,

and which, being furnished so freely by England, have obtained for her merchants, up to the present moment, almost a monopoly of this growing and most important commerce.

With reference to this point, the views presented in an able and elaborate paper upon the subject of Steam Mail Communication, between the United States and Brazil, recently read before one of the leading societies of New-York, by Dr. Thomas Rainey, are peculiarly pertinent.

Speaking of the trade of these Spanish American Countries, the writer proceeds to say: "It is a most singular fact, that with an aggregate trade so large as this, and composed mainly of those staple articles in which we could best compete, the United States, with the largest commercial marine in the world, disputing with the last great contending rival, the championship of the seas, and claiming an aggregate enterprise, equalled by that of no other people on the Globe, should yet lag behind some of even the most insignificant nations of Europe, in the prosecution of a trade which all the advantages of geographical contiguity would proclaim peculiarly her own; that she should not sustain a single steam ship line of any class to those vast, important and growing countries, where we could compete for the large trade noticed above.

The commercial men of this country complain bitterly that the government gives them no facilities for conducting this trade successfully, and competing on fair terms with foreign merchants.

They see the Spanish American Republics, the West Indies and Brazil lying right at our door, much nearer to

us than to Great Britain and other European countries, and offering to us a trade which is now very large, and which if not already as large as that with the old world, is yet destined within the coming generation to be the largest, the richest, the most natural and the most profitable trade in the whole world.

They complain not so much that Great Britain has the *monopoly* of this trade, which naturally belongs to the United States, not so much that she conducts that trade by *steam facilities*, to the detriment of us who have none, not so much that she has even *four lines of steamers*, and weekly communication, as well as the advantage and use of all other European lines, but that the citizens of the United States are not permitted to enter into a fair competition for this trade. Our people probably surpass any other people in the world in individual and aggregate enterprise and energy. They ask as few favors of the government as any people on the earth, doing everything that is practicable and that energy and capital can accomplish without the intervention of the government. But there are some things that, through unaided private enterprise, her citizens cannot accomplish: and one of these is, the maintenance of mail steamship lines on the ocean.

Great Britain has learned this fact from experience, and is profiting by it. Her wise statesmen and merchants know that commerce can be accommodated only by rapid steam mails, which have regular and reliable periods for arrival and departure, and that, although these mails cost the government and the people something more than those slow and uncertain communications which depend

on sailing vessels and overland transit, yet they are enabled, by the facilities which they afford, to monopolize and control the commerce of the world, and to divert it from the most natural channels, into the lap of British wealth. It is in this view of the subject that our merchants so justly complain that our government, by refusing to give them the facilities commensurate with the demands of the age, deprives them of the *power* or *privilege* of competing with foreign nations in this trade, and palsies their hands simply because they are not able individually and by their associated capital, to do that which only the government can do.

The reason why our mail steamers, to be established in this trade, require the aid of government is, because foreign governments subsidize *their* lines, and that our individual enterprise cannot compete with their individual enterprise, *and that of their government combined.*

The reason why foreign governments subsidize their steamship lines, engaged in this trade, is, *because those lines cannot depend upon their own receipts for support, or run without government aid.*

These facts are indisputed by steamship men and merchants, and are verified by the practice of the whole world, and the great number of failures in attempting to sustain steamers from year to year, on regular lines, by their receipts alone

If England by steam has overtaken and neutralised our trade with these countries, then we have only to employ the same agent and from geographical advantages we will soon surpass her, as certainly, and even more effectually, than she has us. She sweeps our waters and

we offer her no resistance or competition. She gains in these Spanish American countries an invaluable trade, because she employs the proper means for its attainment and promotion, while we do not. Hence, although much farther off, she is practically nearer.

Suppose that Great Britain had no steamers to that great sea at her threshhold, the Mediterranean, and we had the enterprise to run a main trunk line to Gibraltar and Malta, and nine branches from this termini to all the great points of commerce in Mediterranean Europe, Asia and Africa. Would we not soon command the trade of all Southern Europe, of Western Asia, and of Africa?

But we find her wisely occupying her own territory, and that it is immpossible for us to get possession. Great Britain has not waited for competition to urge her to her duty to her people.

30. The report of the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives, on the subject of Steamship Lines to the West India Islands and Brazil, at the last session, also forcibly sets forth our deficiencies with reference to the Spanish American Trade. "It is a singularly significant fact, and one demanding the serious attention of this body, that while the British Government sustains a perfect net-work of steam lines among the West India Islands, along the Spanish main, to Central America, and to Mexico, and from Panama along the whole Pacific coast of South America, as well as from the West Indies to Halifax in British North America, which are all so arranged as to sweep closely around our whole coast and yet afford to our commerce and our countrymen

no possible accomodations, and also two excellent monthly lines from Southampton and Liverpool to Brazil and La Plata, the United States have not established a single line of steamers, save a short line from Charleston to Cuba, and to some unimportant touching places in Central America, to any of these large and growing fields of commerce, notwithstanding our very highly favorable proximity to them, which, with the proper encouragement from the government would make our people actually, as naturally, almost their sole furnishers, carriers, traders and bankers "

ELABORATENESS OF THE ENGLISH STEAM PACKET SYSTEM TO SPANISH AMERICA.

31. How elaborate and perfect, in its arrangement, this English steam mail packet system is, can be inferred from the following sketch of the West India and Brazil lines:

The mails from England are made up on the 2d and 17th of every month, and are taken from Southampton by one of the splendid steamships of the "Royal Mail Steam Packet Company."

This Company has twenty vessels of 29,454 tons, 9,306 horse power, and 1,667 men. They contract with the government to carry the mails between England and the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico and Spanish main, twice a month, and to Brazil and the Rio Plata once a month, from Southampton, for an aggregate subsidy of £270,000 per annum. After leaving Southampton, the vessels of the West India line proceed direct to

St. Thomas, and thence to Santa Martha, Carthagena, and Aspinwall, and from Aspinwall to Greytown and back. Returning, they leave Aspinwall with the mails and treasure from the west coast of South America, and from California, and touching only at Carthagena, proceed to St. Thomas, where the entire West Indian mails and the mails and treasure from Mexico have meanwhile been collected; and thence they proceed direct to Southampton. Time between Aspinwall and Southampton twenty-two days.

Once a month, a branch steamer leaves St. Thomas for Havana, Vera Cruz and Tampico, with the out mails of the 2d of the month, brought by the steamer of the trunk line from Southampton to St. Thomas. Returning, the mails and treasure are collected at Tampico, Vera Cruz and Havana, and reach St. Thomas in time to connect with the main line steamer thence to Southampton.

Twice a month another steamer proceeds from St. Thomas to Porto Rico, Jacmel and Jamaica, and back in the same order to St. Thomas, distributing the out mails and collecting the home correspondence.

Another steamer leaves St. Thomas twice a month, and proceeds to St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadalupe, Dominique, Martinique, St Lucia, Barbadoes and Demarara, and returns in the same order. Another branch steamer, connecting with the last, proceeds from Barbadoes twice a month, to St. Vincent, Carriacou, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, and back to Barbadoes, by the same route, in time to connect with the steamer for St. Thomas.

Another steamer leaves Jamaica once a month for

Honduras, and back to Jamaica, connecting with that from Jamaica to St. Thomas.

Still another leaves St. Thomas once a month for Nassau, and back to St. Thomas.

On the Brazil route, steamers belonging to the same company, leave Southampton once a month, and proceed to Lisbon, (Portugal,) Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent, (Cape de Verdes,) Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro with the out mails, distributing them and receiving others at each of the above named places.

From Rio de Janeiro another steamer, proceeding in connection continues on to Monte-Video and Buenos Ayres. Returning, the same route is observed, and mails taken up at every port for England. The time out is twenty-ninedays, and home thirty-one days, to and from Rio, and forty days out, forty-three home, to and from Buenos Ayres. Every connection on all of the routes being made with the utmost regularity and punctuality.

32. The ramifications of these lines can best be understood from the following list of the places at which the steamers touch;

WEST INDIA LINE.	
Antigua,	Jamaica,
Aspinwall,	Martinique,
Barbadoes,	Porto Rico,
Carriacou,	St. Kitts,
Carthagena,	St. Lucia,
Demerara,	St. Thomas,
Dominica,	St Vincent,
Granada,	Santa Martha,
Greytown,	Tampico,
Guadalupe,	Tobago,
Havanna,	Trinadad,
Honduras,	Vera Cruz.
Jacmel,	

BRAZIL LINE.	
Pernambuco,	Montevideo,
Bahia,	Buenos Ayres.
Rio do Janeiro,	
CONNECTING WITH BRAZILIAN LINE, TOUCHING AT	
Para,	Macieo,
Maranham,	Bahia,
Ceara,	Rio de Janeiro,
Parahiba,	St Catharines,
Rio Grande del Norte,	Rio Grande del Sud,
Pernambuco,	Montevideo,
Buenos Ayres,	Asuncion.

The British line on the west coast of South America, completes the circuit by touching at the following places on the Pacific coast:

Panama,	Huanchaco,	Chusa,	Iquique,	Coquimbo,	Lota,
Guayaquil,	Callao,	Islay,	Cobija,	Valparaiso,	Valdivia,
Paita,	Chincha Islands,	Arequepa,	Caldera,	Constitucion,	Port Montt,
Lambayeque,	Pisco,	Arica,	Huasco,	Tulcahuano,	San Carlos.

The magnitude of the English Steam Ship service calls up another feature worthy the attention of the United States It is the amount of material used, of which iron forms a large part, and the economical principles to which the science of building Iron Steam Ships, particularly propellers, has been reduced in England. In this matter we are far behind. Should there be an extensive demand created for vessels of that character by the opening of new ocean routes under the patronage of the government of the United States, the consumption of our iron and the employment of our mechanical labor would be vastly increased, and we would soon compete with England, not only in the number of our steam ships, but successfully rival her in their economy and superiority of construction, thus giving to our home material and home labor the increased demand so long sought for.

ENGLISH STEAMERS RUN TO OVER SIXTY DIFFERENT SPANISH AMERICAN PORTS.

We here see that English Mail Steamers run to over sixty different Spanish American and South American Ports; and yet American Mail Steamers touch at only

four.* Have similar facilities ever been provided for the extension, *in any direction*, of American trade? Were these American routes, with *American* steamers touching every month, or twice a month, at these sixty different Ports, how vast would be the influence upon the commerce and upon the political power of the United States!

33. The same Committee, in the Report just quoted, proceeds to say: "Your committee are also of opinion that the time has come when the United States should watch the political condition of all the countries on this continent with jealous care. Interests of vast magnitude are involved in the rapid changes incident to the times. The spirit of development in material wealth and power,

---

* From Panama northward, along the Central American coast, communication has been opened since the latter part of the year 1856, by the far sighted enterprise and public spirit of the Panama Railroad Company, who have established a line of steamers making monthly trips from Panama to the ports of Punta Arenas in Costa Rica, Realejo in Nicaraugua, La Union, La Libertad and Acajutla in San Salvador, and San Jose in Guatemala. Through the agency of these Steamers not only has mail communication been established where before no facilities whatever existed, but an entire revolution in the commerce of these states has been effected.

Their trade which formerly passed exclusively by the tedious route of Cape Horn and was entirely transacted with Europe, now has been turned via the Isthmus of Panama, and there passes (at least so far as transportation is concerned) through American hands. Its destination, however, is still to England: but who can doubt that with the superior facilities for communication from Aspinwall with the United States, and the great saving of time that can be effected by procuring frequent supplies in New York or other Atlantic cities of the United States, rather than crossing the ocean to Europe, that this trade will soon be diverted, in a great measure, into American channels and find its destination in the United States. But while English Steamers running in a precisely similar trade *south* of Panama are liberally supported by the Government at home, and their vast benefit to the commerce of Great Britain thus permanently secured, our own Government has hitherto failed to extend even the slightest aid or encouragement towards this important American line, or hold out any inducement whatever towards its permanent maintenance.

and in social improvement, admonishes us to be prepared to dispute, at no distant day, a trade now forming and expanding on this continent, which is destined to rival that of the old world.

"Our present position indicates how essentially we must conform, and to a certain extent control, the destiny of the new world: a control that we will exercise, rather by the peaceful extension of our commerce and civilization, than by conquest or usurpation."

INCREASE OF OUR TRADE WITH CUBA, SINCE STEAM COMMUNICATION.

34. Cuba is the only one of the Spanish American countries which has, as yet, been made at all accessible to the United States by steam communication; and this only as a stopping place for steamers running in our coastwise trade.

Yet how marvellous have already been the results! No more forcible argument for the immediate extension of Government aid to secure the establishment of the proposed line to Mexico, could be presented.

American Steamers commenced touching at Havana, about 1850. Our trade with Cuba for that year was $15,282,695. Since then, under the influence of frequent and rapid communication, it has risen until it is now (for the year ending Jan. 30, 1858) $41,648,037, *or an annual increase has been gained in eight years of over* $26,000,000.

The following figures, taken from the United States Treasury Reports, will show our trade with Cuba at three periods before and after the introduction of steam communication:

Years.	Exports to Cuba.	Imports from Cuba.	Total trade U. S. with Cuba.
1821	$4,540,680	$6,584,849	$11,125,529
1831	4,893,842	8,371,797	13,265,639
1840	6,310,515	9,835,477	16,145,992
1850*	4,990,297	10,292,398	15,282,695
1853	6,287,959	18,585,755	24,873,714
1856	7,809,263	24,435,693	32,244,956
1858	14,433,191	27,214,846	41,648,037

BASIS FOR AN INCREASE OF TRADE WITH MEXICO.

35. Thus, by the extension of even moderate facilities for mail and passage communications, our trade with Cuba, a country of but 1,500,000 inhabitants, and an area of only 47,000 square miles, has risen from $15,000,000 per annum to over $40,000,000 per annum; while our trade with Mexico, a country that contains a population of over 8,000,000, and an area of more than 700,000 square miles, though once largely exceeding our trade with Cuba, has, in the entire absence of steam facilities, become reduced to less than $9,000,000, and now ranks, in amount, not one quarter of that with Cuba.

True, Mexico has been in a disturbed condition; but would she long remain so, if the proper facilities were

* First introduction of Steam Communication.

provided for more frequent and regular intercourse between her people and those of the United States, and the means afforded for the extension of our commerce there, and the full and free introduction of American business enterprise ?

Mexico produces everything that we import from Cuba, and of an equal quality. The extent of her production is only limited by the market afforded. Establish the proper means of communication and her exports of the great tropical staples would be increased almost indefinitely: this in addition to her vast production of precious metals, and unlimited capacity to increase that production. In return, her eight millions of inhabitants can consume ten fold the amount they now receive of our manufactures, agricultural products, machinery, and general merchandise.

The fact has not been duly considered that while Mexico produces every article that we import from Cuba, she has over five times the population to consume our manufactures and products.

36. For the year ending June 30th, 1858, our exports to Cuba were only $14,433,191, while our imports were $27,214,846; and in the previous year, owing to the extraordinary price of sugar, the balance of trade was over $30,000,000 in favor of Cuba, and against the United States.

This could not be, if our trade with Mexico was properly encouraged. Our imports would then be divided between the two countries, while our exports to Mexico alone would more than cover the entire returns of the present trade with Cuba.

THE TRADE OF MEXICO IN COTTON GOODS MIGHT BE CONTROLLED BY NEW ENGLAND.

37. With the necessary facilities of communication, and proper encouragement and protection, on the part of our government (and perhaps some judicious modifications in the present Mexican Tariff, secured by treaty stipulations), the cotton goods of New England might and would almost exclusively control the markets of Mexico. It is our neglect of this market only that has excluded us from it.

Of the importations into Mexico, from Great Britain, for a period of seven years—1840 to 1846—amounting to a total of $82,246,705, *manufactures of cotton formed over* $57,000,000. Manufactures of Linen were over $12,000,000, leaving only some $12,000,000 or $13,000,000 as the aggregate value of all other articles.

Probably, the sum total of cotton goods consumed in the Republic was even double the legal importation given above, for this article enters more largely than any other into the contraband trade of that country

American cotton goods have been and are still preferred in Mexico to the British, for their intrinsic superiority, particularly in the grades most used by the laboring classes. They have only been driven out of the market by the management of English merchants, backed by diplomatic support.

38. Referring to this fact, our efficient and able Consul at Tampico, Franklin Chase, Esq., in a letter to the Department of State at Washington, under date of December 31st, 1854, says:

"Previously to the year 1837, the principal markets in this Republic were supplied with the coarse cotton fabrics of the United States, from which our countrymen derived a lucrative business: but the envy of British Diplomacy, acting in concert with the British merchants, suggested to the Minister of Finance a scheme which excluded all such goods from the Mexican markets by a limitation of thirty threads to the square of one quarter of an inch Spanish. The British Minister knew that the manufactories in the United States were not prepared to weave such fine textures, and, in substitution of the American goods, the Mexican markets would be supplied by the finer fabrics from Great Britain."

Though these restrictions are now abolished, we have as yet taken no steps to regain this trade; and in fact our merchants and manufacturers of cotton goods who might desire to again make shipments to Mexico, find that the English merchant has now not only possession of this traffic, but is further strengthened in his position by having regular and efficient means of communication with England, and a safe and reliable means of making his returns in specie; while we, on the other hand, are entirely without either of these facilities, and even at this day must depend, for a considerable portion of the year, upon the chance opportunities of sailing vessels for sending or receiving correspondence and making returns.

The United States Consul at Mazatlan, on the Pacific, writing to the Department, on the 24th April, 1857, says, "United States domestic goods find ready sale here on account of their superior quality; but the trade is entire ly in the hands of European merchants."

Certainly this state of things cannot be allowed to continue. With our fabrics preferred and only English enterprise to contend against, we cannot long allow ourselves to be shut out from so attractive a field of commerce through default simply of means of communication.

39. Our Consul at Tampico, in another valuable communication to the State Department (Commercial Returns, vol. 3, p. 415), says: "Our commerce (with this port) has dwindled down from the annual import amount of $1,444,600 to $260,369: the former being the amount of imports from the United States during the year 1837, and the latter the amount of imports during the present year.

The exports hence to the United States during the year 1837 amounted to $1,283,157, whereas the returns for the present year only amount to the sum of $208,571.

English trade, however, has constantly increased.

In giving this summary report of our commercial affairs with this country, I am impressed with the belief that this is a favorable moment to bring our trade back to its former importance by a renewal of negotiations for admission of articles the growth and manufacture of the United States under low rates of duties, both import and consumption, and granting to Mexico in return such favors as may be found advisable.

A serious drawback to commercial intercourse between this port and the United States is the want of direct steam conveyances. The geographical position of Tampico has many advantages over any other port in the Republic, in consequence of its proximity to San Luis

Potosi, where goods can be sent at 50 per cent. less in the charges of freight than from Vera Cruz, San Luis being the key to all the principal places in the interior States, whose commerce is supplied with foreign goods, and the spot where the buyers meet from the States of Durango, Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Zacatecas, these being the principal mining States in the Republic."

IMPORTANCE OF THE TRADE OF TAMPICO AND VERA CRUZ.

40. To show the importance of the trade of merely the two ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz, and how completely that trade is controlled by the English, through the facilities afforded by their regular mail packet steamers, the following figures of the commerce of those places are given. The total foreign trade of the port of Tampico for the year ending December 31, 1856, was as follows:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
From the United States, .	$653,451	To the United States, .	$613,349
" other Countries, .	2,191,640	" other Countries, .	3,949,488
Total, .	$2,845,091	Total, .	$4,562,837

Of the above exports, $3,705,353 was in specie, shipped by the English Steam Mail Packets.

The total trade for the year ending, Sept. 30th, 1857, was:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
From the United States, .	$327,686	To the United States, .	$451,628
" other Countries, .	1,324,672	" other Countries, .	3,530,859
Total, .	$1,652,358	Total, .	$3,982,487

Of the Exports for this year $3,422,711 was in specie shipped by the English mail steamers.

The trade of the Port of Vera Cruz, as given in the many elaborate and valuable tables communicated to the State Department by our late undefatigable Consul there, Col. John T. Pickett—than whom no one has taken a deeper interest in the improvement of our commercial relations with that country—presents even more forcibly our own unfavorable position, and the advantages possessed by the English

For eight months, ending Sept. 30th, 1856, the exports from the Port of Vera Cruz by the English steam mail Packets were as follows:

Specie, . . .	$6,235,040
Cochineal, . . .	183,600
Jalap, . . .	24,000
Vanilla, . . .	21,600
Total, . .	$6,464,240

The exports to the United States for the same period were:

Sundry national products, . . .	$213,216
Specie, ...	858,443
Total, ...	$1,071,659

The entire trade of the Port of Vera Cruz with the United States for the year 1856, Imports and Exports, was $3,868,255.

The entire trade with England for the same year was $13,559,006.

Col. Pickett, in a letter to the Department, April 15, 1857, says:

"The duties received at this Custom House during the year, ending December 31, 1856, amount, according to a statement just published, to $6,127,060: of this sum I doubt if $\frac{1}{24}$ accrued from American trade."

CAPACITY OF MEXICO TO SUSTAIN A LARGE FOREIGN COMMERCE.

41. The capacity of Mexico to at once sustain a large and profitable foreign commerce is much greater than is generally supposed.

The population of the Republic, according to the latest and best authenticated returns, is now over eight millions. (8,283,088.) This is divided according to races, nearly as follows:

Of pure European blood, one fifth—or say . .	1,656,620
Of the native or Indiginous race, $\frac{4}{5}$—or say .	2,208,824
Of mixed European and Indiginous blood, $\frac{8}{5}$—or say	4,417,644
	8,283,088

The total area of the Republic is 766,482 square miles; giving an average density of 10.8 to the square mile. This, it will be observed, is a greater density of population than that of the United States; is one and one half times that of Canada; nearly twice that of Chili; over four times that of Brazil; and more than three times the average for the whole of South America.

This population, though not so far progressed in social development as to have become accustomed to all the varied wants of more advanced countries, is a population that has been devoted for centuries to mining pursuits,

and which consequently possesses all that extravagance of habit, fondness for display and unthriftiness of disposition, which is so proverbially engendered among a people chiefly devoted to such pursuits. Add to this the natural tendency towards extravagance of the Spanish character, and the reflecting mind will at once perceive that the consumption of foreign merchandise by such a people will be limited only by the supply afforded to them, and their ability to buy. They will consume fully to the extent of their resources.

This disposition bears the more exclusively upon the foreign trade of Mexico, from the fact that domestic manufacturers in that country are as yet in their infancy, and under the most favorable circumstances, cannot for a long time compete with those of either the United States or European countries: consequently, for all except the more primitive articles of consumption, their entire dependence must be exclusively upon the supply received from abroad.

The limited means of communication that exist with Mexico, and consequent irregularity, and high cost of transportation both to that country from abroad, and from the coast to the interior, have so added to the cost of foreign merchandise, that the resources of the country have been exhausted in paying for only moderate importations.

By throwing this trade, however, into the hands of the United States, and introducing American business enterprise into Mexico, and by increasing the facilities of communication, and maintaining them with regularity and cheapness, these expenses will be so much lessened, that

the present production of silver, and other products suitable for export, will be sufficient to pay for probably double the quantity of merchandise that Mexico now consumes. This, without any increase of industry on the part of her people

Besides this, the introduction of many of the produc tions of modern inventions, and larger supplies of general merchandise at reduced rates, will present temptations too strong to be resisted by a people naturally so lavish in their expenditures; and the desire to avail themselves of these new articles and fuller supplies thus placed within their reach, will lead to an increased activity in the pursuit of the means wherewith to gratify their inclinations.

The remedy for both of these difficulties lies with the Government of the United States. It is in its power to at once tranquilize Mexico and open her vast trade and resources fully to the people of the United States.

In doing this by the friendly means of commercial intercourse and commercial treaties guaranteed by the direct but peaceful intervention of our Government in favor of the cause of order and Constitutional Government in Mexico, we shall satisfy the demands of humanity, incur the gratitude of the people of that country, enlarge our commerce, and avoid untold complications in the political future of both Mexico and the United States.

42. The present foreign Importations of Mexico ($26,000,000, population 8 283,088) are at the rate of but $3.14 per capita.

This is probably not one quarter of the consumption of

foreign effects which might reasonably be expected from a people consuming so freely according to their means, and manufacturing so little, as the people of Mexico.

Canada imports at the rate of $19.16 per head; Cuba, $27.29; Chili, $12.70; Brazil, $8.96; and the whole of South America, $6.13 per head.

The foreign Importations of the United States were, for the year ending Jan. 30th, 1858, $282,613,150, and re-export of foreign products, $30,886,142. Our population is estimated at 30,500,000. This gives a total importation of $9.26, and an average consumption of foreign merchandise of $8 25 per capita. But so large a proportion of the wants of the people of the United States are supplied by the products of our own manufactories, that the consumption of foreign effects is naturally less than the proportion in countries more entirely dependent upon supplies from abroad; except as consumption and trade in a measure keep pace with the facilities of internal and international communication, and the progress of civilization, industry, enterprise and refinement. The introduction of these elements of prosperity into a country where they are still to a great extent wanting, will therefore form the basis of greatly increased developments in its foreign trade, and must be taken into account in considering the future trade, which will grow out of the increased state of social progress, which from this time forward may be reasonably looked for in Mexico, under the stimulus of American enterprise and intercourse. With a trade equal in proportion to her population to that of Brazil, Mexico would annually import $74,000,000 of foreign merchandise.

With importations at the same rate—in proportion to population—as those of Chili, she would consume over $105,000,000 per annum: and at the same rate as Cuba, she would require over $225,000,000.

These last-named countries have a population in no respect likely to consume more largely—under equal facilities of communication—than that of Mexico; therefore, we see what the trade of Mexico might become, even under the application of merely ordinary means of development, and aside from the causes which have been alluded to as so strongly operating to increase her proportionate consumption over that of a more thrifty people or a more largely manufacturing country.

These causes, it must again be repeated, are unusual and important, and should be fully considered when estimating what the commerce of Mexico may become under proper development.

INTERIOR COMMERCE OF MEXICO.

43. The present interior commerce of Mexico is estimated by Senor Lerdo de Tejada, the always-reliable Mexican statistician, to be upwards of $400,000,000.

That this is not an exagerated estimate is proved by the fact that the merchandise which legally passed the internal custom-houses of only the six cities of Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, and Guadalajara, from the years 1842 to 1846, according to returns published by the Juntas de Fomento of those cities, amounted to over $40,000,000

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

44. The number of landed estates of the Republic is 13,000, the value of which is estimated by the same reliable authority at $720,000,000, and town property at $635,000,000. This gives a total valuation of real estate at $1,355,000,000, or an average of $163.50 per capita.

The valuation of the United States in similar property, notwithstanding all our vast internal development, is estimated at only $404 per head, or two and one half times that of Mexico.

MANUFACTURES

45. The annual value of the manufacturers of Mexico, of all kinds is estimated by Senor Lerdo de Tejada at $90,000,000 to $100,000,000; though this estimate includes some articles which in the United States would be classed as *products*. This is but $12.07 per head, while that of the United States is $33.13 for each inhabitant.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

46. The mineral productions of Mexico are the present chief support of her foreign commerce.

The yield of silver is estimated by the best Mexican authorities to be upwards of $23,000,000 per annum, and of gold, from one to two millions.

The amount of gold and silver coined in 1856 was $19,870,906. The balance of the production is mostly illegally exported in the shape of bars from the Pacific coast, to avoid the coinage and export duties of seven per cent.

The great mineral wealth of Mexico has been so thoroughly demonstrated, and is so generally understood, that no one will doubt her capacity under an era of prosperity to produce twice or three times her present amount of silver. This alone is sufficient basis upon which to predicate a vast future increase of trade. In addition, recent explorations have brought to light on her Pacific coast, a copper district possessing all the characteristics of inexhaustible supply and great richness of the copper districts of Chili, and exceeding that district in extent and accessibility.

Developed as this new source of wealth might be under the application of American enterprise, this mineral would probably add upwards of $10,000,000 per annum to the national products for exportation.

AGRICULTURE.

47. But the agricultural productions of Mexico, however, are destined hereafter to enter more largely into her foreign commerce than even the products of her mineral veins.

The annual value of the entire agricultural products of Mexico is already estimated at over $250,000,000.

Of this only about $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 enter as yet into the exportations of the country.

The present production is limited to the demand for home consumption, because there is no other market afforded: let a demand from abroad be created by an enlarged commerce and the establishment of means of transportation, and the production would at once rise four-fold.

Nothing will tend more to encourage such a demand than the presence of regular mail and passenger transit facilities.

The present entire agricultural production of Mexico is at the rate of only $30 per head, while that of Cuba for exportation alone is nearly as much per head as the entire product of Mexico, including that consumed at home.

The coffee of Mexico is equal to the best produced in any part of the world. A production equal to that of Brazil would give Mexico an amount to export, in this one article alone, of over $30,000,000 per annum.

The sugar cane of Mexico is as remarkable for its quality and yield, and the climate is as well adapted to its cultivation as that of Cuba. The sugar lands of Mexico which are found throughout the entire Gulf States, along the Pacific and in the interior, are in no way inferior to those of Cuba.

The present production of the State of Mexico is about 25,000,000 lbs., and of the other States, in the aggregate say twice as much more, or in all 75,000,000, per annum. None is now exported, though in 1817 the exports of sugar from the port of Vera Cruz alone were $1,458,330.

With a production equal to that of Cuba, Mexico's commerce in this one item would amount to upwards of $40,000,000 per annum.

Tobacco is already cultivated with success in many parts of the Republic, and might become an article of most extensive exportation. Its cultivation and sale has heretofore been a government monopoly but is now free. The income derived by the government from this source has been as high as $2 000,000 per annum

Indigo at one time formed a very considerable item of the exportations from Vera Cruz, and might again enter largely into the foreign commerce of the country.

Cochineal is now largely exported, and with proper encouragement the amount could be rendered very important. According to an official document the production of this one article in the State of Oajaca has amounted to over $1,000,000 per annum, on an average, for the last hundred years. Mexico enjoys almost a monopoly of this product.

Vanilla and Cacao also fall under the same head. The consumption of the latter article in the United States is largely increasing, and the supply must be derived mainly from the Mexican States.

48. In fine, it may be said that every branch of industry in Mexico is susceptible of immense and immediate development, and that in all the elements that enter into and constitute a basis for a reliable and profitable trade, she stands to-day in relations towards the United States more attractive and more desirable than any other country on the face of the globe.

To secure and to develop this inviting commerce our

first step must be to provide full and reliable means of communication between the two countries—in no other way can this trade be diverted from its present European channels, and by no other means can it be raised to those important proportions of which we have seen it is capable.

VIEWS OF BUSINESS MEN WITH REFERENCE TO COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO.

49. The views entertained by commercial men in the United States who are at all familiar with this trade, regarding the great importance and general usefulness of establishing more frequent and reliable steam communication with Mexico, cannot be more ably and graphically set forth, than in the following extract from the private correspondence of a gentleman who has, for more than twenty years, occupied a leading commercial position in New Orleans, and whose large experience and great business sagacitygive to his opinions unusual weight.

Speaking of the vast advantage that will accrue to the United States from joint commercial developments with Mexico, in diverting the Mexican trade to this country, he says: "The proposed line once in full operation, nearly all the coin exported from Mexico must come by way of the United States. The English, French, and German merchants can then make their European remittances in about one third less time than is now required. The purchase and remittance of American bills will be facilitated and largely increased, and an entirely new direction be given to the whole course of Mexican trade;

and New York, by this and similar means may soon become the centre of exchange for the trade of the entire Continent.

"The two Governments of the United States and Mexico could do nothing that would more surely promote the interests of both, and develop their mutual commerce, than the establishment of quick and regular communication by steam between their respective ports.

" Such an enterprise as the proposed line of steamers, will do more than all the efforts of diplomacy to stimulate and enlarge our trade, by exciting a spirit of industry throughout Mexico, leading to the development of her rich commercial resources, and establishing friendly relations between the people of the two countries, by means of more frequent intercourse and regular correspondence.

"It has long been evident, that what Mexico most wanted is, that her people be brought into contact and sympathy with our thrifty and enterprising business men. The American spirit of trade, speculation and gain, would then diffuse itself through the Mexican mind, inspiring the people with higher and more practical aims than those of useless political revolution, and arming them against the intrigues and petty schemes of the military and clerical factions, that have so long held them in physical and mental bondage, and kept the country in a state of excitement and disorder. It must be patent to every reflecting mind, that no government can be permanent there, until a healthy public sentiment is impressed upon the Mexican character; and the surest and quickest means by which this can be accomplished is, by bringing their people in contact with American industry, enterprise, customs and

principles. This once accomplished, the United States will have opened a field of commerce of unequaled value. Hence, the two Governments can accomplish more towards the ends they should have in view, of promoting the prosperity and commercial developments of both countries, by the instrumentality of such enterprises as the proposed line of steamers, than they could by the expenditure of millions of monev and thousands of lives employed in any other way."

GENERAL EFFECT UPON TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE FULL OPENING OF MEXICO TO OUR COMMERCE.

50. The general effect of the full opening of the trade of Mexico to our citizens upon the commerce of the United States, in stimulating trade and industry in every part of the Union, cannot be over-estimated. The industry of the West will be stimulated in the increased demand for its breadstuffs and provisions; of New England, for its manufactures; of the northern and middle States for their machinery; and of the South for its cotton—no part of the Union, and no branch of natural industry, can fail to be reached and to be benefited.

Mexico already imports over 50,000 bales of cotton annually from the United States. Certain and regular facilities of communication will greatly increase this amount. Her requirements in the way of machinery are already large, and cannot fail to be increased in an immense amount under the progressive development of a

few years of tranquility and the stimulus of American energy and enterprise.

When we consider that Mexico is to-day a country virgin to all the material improvements of the age, that she has railroads yet to build, telegraphs to construct, manufactories to establish, industrial enterprises of every kind to put in operation, her mines to work by the use of improved machinery, her lands to be cultivated and their products gathered and prepared for market by the aid of modern labor-saving appliances; that in fact to all those inventions and improvements, and industrial ameliorations to which we are now accustomed, and to which we owe so much of our material progress, she is as yet a stranger, and that for all these things she has to look abroad for her supply, and can look nowhere but to the United States, for it is only from thence that the inspiration to their use and the capacity to their application can come; when all this is considered, and we remember that it is a population of eight millions inhabiting the richest country on the face of the globe, whose wants are thus to be supplied. We may well wonder at the apathy and indifference that has led us hitherto to neglect so great advantages, and for want of ordinary attention and trifling encouragement to permit so rich a commerce to lie dormant at our very doors.

THE UNITED STATES CAN ESTABLISH A LARGE ENTREPOT TRADE WITH MEXICO.

51. The importance of Mexico as a market for the manufactured goods of New England has already been alluded to. In addition to this, there is another branch of commerce which should also receive our attention. This is the *Entrepot* trade which we at one time maintained to a considerable extent, and can again establish on a far larger scale with Mexico.

Twenty years since, this trade was large and valuable, that is to say, the United States were then the depot from which Mexico drew a very large portion of all her supplies of European and other foreign productions and manufactures. We have entirely—or nearly so, lost this trade, and Mexico now draws these foreign supplies directly from Europe, though at large expense of time and convenience.

This trade legitimately belongs to the United States, and we have lost it only from sheer carelessness, and the absence of all exertion, both on the part of the government and of the commercial community to preserve and foster it. With the different railroad lines now running and in course of completion, and the regular lines of steamers running weekly or semi-weekly between the great Atlantic ports and New Orleans or Mobile, accomplishing the trip from Boston, New York and Philadelphia to New Orleans in five or six days; and the regular steam communication now proposed between New Orleans or Mobile and the Gulf ports, orders for

merchandise can be executed in New York and other Atlantic cities and the goods landed in Mexico in twenty or twenty-five days from the time the order is forwarded from Vera Cruz or Tampico; whilst from Europe, even with all their present steam facilities it would require sixty to eighty days.

Under such circumstances, what merchant or trader at any of the foreign ports on the Gulf of Mexico would order his goods from Europe when he knew the market would be anticipated by those who derived their supplies from the United States, from whence the Gulf markets would be constantly fed, so as always to meet the current demand, and fill up any vacuuminthe supply of any and all articles as it occurs.

The following Table is a Detailed Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise of the growth, produce and manufacture of the U. S. exported to Mexico, during the year ending, June 30, 1857*:*

Oil, Spermaceti, 1363 gallons,	$1 737	Cheese, 7,114 lbs.	$908
" Whale, 2886 "	2.446	Pork, 58 bbls.	1 132
Whalebone, 500 lbs.	219	Hams and other Bacon, 47,541 lbs.	5.479
Spermaceti, 740 "	279	Lard, 676,438 lbs.	85.221
" Candles, 12,754 lbs.	4.791	Live Hogs, No of 70	879
Fish, Dried or Smoked, 86 cwt.	367	Flour, 24,089 bbls.	179.038
" Pickled, 26 bbls. & 40 kegs.	511	Indian Corn, 226,226 bush.	174.873
Staves, 9 m.	723	Rye, Oats, and other small grain,	5
Shingles, 1598 m.	1.304	Biscuit or Ship Bread, 685 bbls. and 106 kegs,	2.883
Lumber, Boards, Plank, Scantling, 2617 m.	38.669	Potatoes, 1,013 bbls.	2.858
Other Lumber,	5.890	Apples, 91 "	425
Manufacture of Wood,	21.576	Onions,	1 077
Tar and Pitch, 962 bbls.	2.676	Rice, 350 bbls.	4 214
Rosin and Turpentine, 184 bbls.	492	Cotton, 20,269 bales, 7,958,638 lbs.	999 747
Skins and Furs,	788	Tobacco, 100 bales,	2.740
Beef, 103 bbls.	1 815	Brown Sugar, 4,440 lbs.	478
Tallow, 12,132 lbs.	1 305	Refined " 5,455 "	928
Hides, No. of 100,	250	Hops, 28,080 lbs.	2.919
Butter, 47,090 lbs.	7,913	Spirits from grain, 8,414 galls.	4.814

Vinegar, 6,860 galls.	$1.085
Beer, Ale, Porter & Cider, in bottles, 422 dozen,	1 064
Linseed Oil, 3,108 galls.	2,963
Spirits of Turpentine, 1,421 galls.	660
Household Furniture,	28.522
Carriages and R. R. Cars,	8.614
Hats, Fur and Silk,	711
" Palm Leaf,	675
Saddlery,	1.770
Trunks and Valises,	1.347
Adamantine and other Candles, 41,983 lbs	8,526
Soap, 7,110 lbs.	1 029
Snuff, 2,577 "	2.093
Manufacture of Tobacco, 35,945 lbs.	7 149
Gunpowder, 214,800 lbs.	15.363
Boots and Shoes, pairs 1602,	2.763
Cables and Cordage, 139 cwt.	1.761
Lead, 14,700 lbs.	1.224
Nails, 324,450 lbs.	15.849
Iron Castings,	1.925
" all other manufacture of	366.412
Copper & Brass, manufactures of	7.645
Drugs and Medicines,	34.461
Manufacturers of Cotton, Printed and Colored.	45.819
Manufactures, White other than Duck,	171.188
Manufactures, Duck,	3 937
" other manufactures of	27.815
Wearing Apparel,	2 451
Earthen and Stone Ware,	3.617
Combs and Buttons,	15.123
Brushes of all kinds,	88
Umbrellas and Parasols,	341
Printing Presses and Type,	9,248
Musical Instruments,	661
Books and Maps,	3,442
Paper and other Stationery,	14,549
Paints and Varnish,	8.814
Jewelry,	1.259
Glass,	3 188
Tin, manufactures of	128
Pewter and Lead manufactures of	2 689
Quicksilver,	510.054
Bricks, Lime and Cement,	240
Coal, 425 tons,	3.295
India Rubber Shoes, 3,400 pairs	2 262
" other manufactures of	17.716
Lard Oil, 260 gallons,	254
ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED	
Manufactured,	82 654
Raw,	8.828
TOTAL EXPORTS, DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.	
In American Vessels,	2 229.822
" Foreign "	787.818
Total,	$3 017.640

Detailed Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise of the Growth, Produce and Manufacture of Foreign Countries exported from the U. S. to Mexico, during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1857.

Teas, 34,609 lbs.	$9 907
Coffee, 5,137 "	240
Copper Sheathing,	540
Guano, 1 ton,	65
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.	
Piece Goods,	4 662
Shawls,	10 538
Blankets,	2.385
Worsted Piece Goods,	701
Manufactures not specified,	84
Carpeting,	60
Manufac'rs of Cotton Piece Gds.	171.240
Cords, gimps, &c.	2.353
Hosiery,	2.315
Twist Yarn and Thread,	22.566
Manufactures not specified,	6.187
SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK.	
Piece Goods,	27 173
Hosiery,	1 307
Sewing Silk,	6 061
Hats and Bonnets,	665
Manufactures not specified,	6.524
Floss,	205
Silk and Worsted Piece Goods,	1 169
Mohair "	795
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Linens, bleached or unbleached,	18.957
Manufactures not specified,	1.755
Sail Duck, 212 pieces,	1.912
Clothing ready made,	1.654
Articles of wear,	6.468
Laces—Cotton inserting, &c.	2.579
Embroideries,	176
Oil Cloth, 75 yards,	50
Gunny Cloth and bags,	1.227
Matting Chinese and other,	533
Hats, Bonnets, &c. Straw, Chip, &c.	1.204
Muskets and Rifles, 2,249,	16.853
Fire Arms not specified,	5.535
Side Arms,	134
Needles,	479
Cutlery,	1.780
Other manufactures of Iron and Steel, not specified	19.105
Nails, Spikes and Tacks, 3600 lbs.	228
Bar Iron, 956 cwt.	4.105
Hoop Iron, 3,428 lbs.	164
Sheet Iron, 4,000 "	537
Steel, Cast, Shear and Germany, 1093 cwt.	11.531
Steel, all other, 279 cwt.	3.127
Copper, manufacture not specified,	1.665
" Nails and Spikes, 30 lbs.	14
Brass, manufacture not specified,	308

Tin, in Pigs and Bars,	$1.474
" in Sheets and Plates,	3.010
Lead, Pig, Bar, Sheet and old, 16,673 lbs.	1.038
Zinc Sheets,	324
Spelter,	2.064
Jewelry,	1.400
Manufacturers of Gold and Silver, not specified,	2.022
Watches, and parts of	2.508
Buttons,	475
Glass, Silvered,	200
" polished Plate,	167
" manufactures of, not specified,	1.268
" Demijohns, No. of 1000,	407
Window Glass, square feet, 1200,	57
Writing Paper,	1.969
Paper, manufac'res of, not specified	3.056
Blank Books,	159
Printed Books, in English,	80
" other languages	799
Engravings,	48
Musical Instruments,	4.308
Daguerreotype Plates,	170
Skins Tanned and dressed, 150 doz.	2.412
Boots and Shoes, 250 pair,	527
Manufac'res of Leather, not specified,	683
China, Porcelain, Earthen & Stone Ware,	13.809
Japanned Wares,	1.293
Manufactures of Wood,	1.488
Dye-Wood in stick,	750
Corks,	269
Quicksilver,	13.470
Brushes and Brooms,	641
Slates of all kinds,	479
Raw Hides and Skins,	138
Grass Cloth,	50
Umbrellas and Parasols,	1.012
Wines, Madeira, 115 galls.	875
" Sherry and St. Lucar, 69 galls.	241
" Claret, 10,758 galls.	4 952
" Sicily, 2,982 "	1.755
Red Wines, not enumerated, 100 galls.	77
White Wines, 1,870 galls.	919
Champagne, 377 doz.	2.378
Madeira, 5 doz..	60
Sherry, 148 "	816
Claret, 3,831 "	7.234
All other Wines, 989 doz.	2.149
FOREIGN DISTILLED SPIRITS.	
Brandy, 3,013 galls.	4.657
From Grain, 1,370 "	1.406
" other materials, 608 galls.	1.025
Cordials, 1,283 galls.	2.321
Beer, Ale and Porter, in casks, 1,364 galls.	253
Beer, Ale and Porter, in bottles, 2,394 doz.	2.024
Olive Oil, in casks, 200 galls.	$184
" in bottles, 1,469 doz.	5.591
Linseed Oil, 38 galls.	38
Essential Oil,	992
Cocoa, 127,836 lbs.	16.133
Brown Sugar, 40 "	9
Loaf and other refined, 6,800 lbs.	611
Fruit, Almonds, 6,560 lbs.	815
" Prunes, 2,903 "	590
" Figs, 510 lbs.	72
" Raisins, 61,400 lbs.	1.293
Preserved Fruit,	546
Mace, 596 lbs.	217
Nutmegs, 110 lbs.	71
Cinnamon, 42,647 lbs.	15.169
Cloves, 17,450 lbs.	1.567
Pepper, Black, 102,770 lbs.	11.267
Ginger, in root, 500 lbs.	14
Candles, Stearine, 21,894 lbs.	4.396
Cheese, 4,820 lbs.	1.139
Lard, 116 lbs.	32
Saltpetre, crude, 53,000 lbs.	6.997
Indigo, 1047 lbs.	1.101
Gum Arabic, Senegal, &c. 252 lbs.	126
Other Gums, 312 lbs.	59
Acids, Acetic, &c. 384 lbs.	163
Sulphate of Quinine, 318,028 lbs.	719
Gunpowder, 5,720 lbs.	1.123
Cigars, 51 m.	621
Tobacco, manufactured other than Snuff and Cigars, 1500 lbs.	1.449
Paints, Dry Ochre, 4,280 lbs.	132
" Red & White Lead, 901 lbs.	7.1
Cordage untarred, 16,171 lbs.	1.766
Twine and Seines, 200 lbs.	75
Rags of all kinds, 70,000 lbs.	3.300
Coal, 633 tons,	2 426
Fish, Dried, Smoked or Pickled, 10 bbls.	98
Merchandise not enumerated,	39.604
Total Foreign products exported,	
Free of duty,	10.752
Paying duty,	586.814
Total,	$597.566
In American vessels 380.938.	
" Foreign " 216.628.	
	597.566
Total domestic products	3.017.640
Total exports,	$3.615.206

Detailed Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the U. S. from Mexico, during the year, ending June 30, 1857.

Gold, Bullion,	21.848
Silver, "	200.546

Gold, coined,	$114.044
Silver, "	4.622.546
Coffee, 1917 lbs.	163
Copper Ore,	39
Wearing Apparel and person effects of Citizens dying abroad,	1.180
Garden Seeds, Trees Shrubs & Plants,	61
Articles, the produce of the U. S. brought back,	3.844
Guano, 5,596 tons,	54.480
All other articles, free,	2.500
Total free of duty,	$5.021.291
Clothing, Articles of Wear,	3 051
Gunny Cloth and Bags,	477
Matting,	13
Hats, Caps, &c. of Straw, Chip, Grass, &c.	13.402
Manufactures of Iron and Steel, not specified,	205
Chain Cables, 2,764 lbs.	100
Anchors and parts thereof, 3,530 lbs.	210
Old and Scrap Iron, 231 cwt.	118
Copper, in pigs, bars and old,	1 889
Copper Bottoms,	177
Brass, old,	61
Lead, pig, bar, sheet and old, 46,404 lbs.	1.081
Books, printed in English,	9
" " other languages,	25
Engravings,	45
Leather tanned, 1.190 lbs.	456
Skins tanned and dressed, 57 doz.	508
Manufactures of Leather, not specified	477
China, Earthen & Stone Ware, &c	178
Saddlery,	2.013
Furs undressed,	11
Manufactures of Wood,	65
Mahogany and other Woods,	43.813
Wood not specified,	137
Dye-Wood in stick,	52.212
Burr Stones,	60
Raw Hides and Skins,	518.190
India Rubber, manufactures of	112
" unmanufactured,	10
Hair, unmanufactured,	38.788
Wool, 32,470 lbs.	3.054
Red Wines, 436 galls.	164
Champagne, 6 doz.	47
Spirits distilled from grain 317 galls.	$212
Honey, 183 galls.	79
Molasses, 90 "	18
Cocoa, 2,250 lbs.	155
Sugar, Brown, 31,821 lbs.	1.737
Fruits, Plums, 2,820 lbs.	87
" Figs, 14,005 lbs.	594
" Dates, 1,329 "	86
" Oranges and Lemons,	1.412
" other green fruit,	4.674
Preserved fruit,	228
Nuts, 14,800 lbs.	449
Pepper, Red, 19,074 lbs.	1.210
Pimento, 8,114 lbs.	481
Cheese, 55,482 lbs.	3.163
Soap, 500 lbs.	40
Tallow, 974 "	39
Starch, 3,951 lbs.	333
Cochineal, 100,248 lb.	86.745
Acids, Acetic, &c. 25 lbs.	10
Alum, 4,464 lbs.	56
Tobacco unmanufac'ed, 117,550 lbs,	12.359
Cigars, 260 m.	1.479
Cordage untarred, 33,596 lbs.	3.241
Twine and Seines, 3,725 lbs.	410
Jute, Sisal Grass, Coir, &c. 3,525 cwt.	23.239
Codilla, or Tow of Hemp or Flax, 3 cwt.	16
Salt, 76,770 bush.	15.319
Wheat Flour, 134 cwt.	386
Fish, Dried or Smoked, 9 cwt.	22
Unenumerated,	
Paying duty at 5 per cent,	4.880
" " 10 "	92
" " 20 "	115.050
" " 30 "	5.100
" " 40 "	7
Total free of duty,	5.021.291
Paying duty,	964.566
Total,	$5.985.857
In American vessels,	$3.701.317
" Foreign "	2.284 540
Total,	$5.985.857

DESIRE OF MEXICO FOR INCREASED COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

52. It is a very significant fact tnat Mexico in her present exhausted condition, disturbed and torn asunder as she now is by intestine feuds and civil war, should yet be so thoroughly impressed with the idea of the great national benefit that is to inure to her from the successful establishment of this postal line of steamers, that she has promptly steped forward and agreed to pay the sum of $120,000 per annum, for the mail advantages of this line alone.

Can the United States Government therefore, in any view of the subject, do less than meet Mexico on halfway ground and consent on her part to pay the moderate sum of $200,000 per annum, required as her proportion.

This indeed is a trifling amount, when compared with the magnitude of the object to be gained, and especially so when we consider the advantages to be derived by the United State over Mexico. It is not reasonable or just, to expect that private enterprise and capital will be embarked in an untried field like that now proposed, without some aid and encouragement from the government, and therefore the only point to consider is, whether such aid will tend to the promotion of the interests of the public at large.

REASONS WHY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD ALSO SUPPORT THE PROPOSED LINE.

53. We have shown how other nations find their advantage in affording such aid, and to a much greater extent than is necessary for the United States with reference to communication with Mexico, and that from the character of the people with which we have to deal, and the almost unlimited resources of their country, equally satisfactory results must attend the adoption by us of the policy which has proved so successful with them.

But there is however, a sufficient and immediate consideration in favor of the Government lending its aid and assistance towards the proposed line, to be found in the fact that the Custom House revenue to be derived from the increased trade which the line will build up, will exceed by, probably six or eight fold the amount required to be disbursed as mail pay; to say nothing of the revenue from postage that will accrue to the Post Office Department, and which no doubt will, eventually more than support the line.

The average rate of duties imposed by the existing Tariff of the United States, is sixteen per cent on the foreign cost of imported merchandise; therefore, if the establishment of the proposed line of Steamers increased the imports from the Gulf Ports only two millions of dollars per annum, it would add $320,000 per annum to the national revenue, or $120,000 per annum more than the sum to be paid to the proposed line. But instead of two millions, who can reasonably doubt the in-

crease will amount in a very short period to four, six or eight millions of dollars per annum, which would still not be equal to our legitimate share of this trade, and thus give at the last named sum, an increased revenue of $1,280,000 per annum, or a nett gain to the revenues of the general Government, over the outlay for the support of the line, of $1,080,000 per annum.

54. Besides these reasons there is another in the fact that the want of the facilities now proposed to be established has actually entailed upon the government during the past year alone, probably a greater actual outlay than even the entire sum now sought to be obtained. Communication with Mexico has been so entirely interrupted that one of the first-class steamers of our limited navy has been detailed to do service as a despatch boat, simply to supply the deficiencies which our entire want of a postal system has involved us in. Our relations with Mexico have been critical and the course of events there, has involved issues of the utmost importance to us, yet we have had more frequent and easier communication with Constantinople, and had not the government detailed the Brooklyn for this special service, it would have had to wait the chance opportunities afforded by irregular sailing vessels.

VIEWS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

55. That these views are participated in by many of our ablest statesman, and that the necessity for this particular service in the Gulf of Mexico is felt to be so

urgent as to admit of no further delay in securing its effective establishment at any reasonable cost, the following extracts from the speeches of leading senators in Congress at the close of the last session, when the bill providing for the establishment of the proposed line was under consideration, will clearly show.

The shortness of the session, and unavoidable delays, prevented the bill from being finally brought up until a very late moment, but the remarks elicited even in the haste and excitement of the closing hours of Congress, were none the less pertinent, able and convincing.

REMARKS OF SENATOR WARD OF TEXAS.

56. By authority of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom the bill had been referred, it was approved as an amendment to the civil appropriation bill, by Mr. Ward of that committee, who said: "It is not my purpose at this late hour of the session to detain the business of the Senate by a lengthy discussion on this amendment. I shall therefore dispense with many of the arguments which I would otherwise have used on this question, and whil'st I acknowledge that the other Steam Service embraced in this bill is right and proper, yet I consider none of them of more importance in their consequences and results, than the one now under consideration.

I will merely call the attention of Senators to our present relations with Mexico, and what they might be under the provisions of this amendment.

It will be recollected that, at present we have but a single temporary mail service in the Gulf of Mexico,* being only twice a month from a single port. By the arrangement proposed by this amendment, we shall have weekly trips, touching at all the important points on the Gulf of Mexico. I have no doubt Mr. President, that the postages alone will in a few years make this line self-sustaining, to say nothing of the increase of revenue from commerce, and the political influence so much to be desired. If, Sir, we can even regain the commerce which we have lost by our neglect and indifference towards Mexico, it will increase our revenue far beyond any expenses incurred by this service. In a political point of view, I will allude to the course we are and have been pursuing, by sending ministers and charges abroad to negotiate treaties of amity and commerce with distant powers at great expense, and totally neglecting to cultivate the necessary friendship and mutual intercourse with our neighbor republic, and lay quietly by and permit other governments to come to our doors and divert the commerce from us as well as the affections of those people, which we have it in our power to avert by renewing our commerce with them. If we should refuse this overture on the part of Mexico, it may direct their attention and affections from us to some other power that will give them more consideration.

The proposition for postal and commercial intercourse came from Mexico, in the shape of a contract made with

---

* Note—Since Suspended.

American citizens, in which she agrees to pay a liberal proportion of the expenses in carrying out the enterprise, which contract was submitted to the United States legation in that country, and acknowledged by all the authorities there. Now, Mr. President, if it be our object to cultivate friendly and profitable relations with Mexico, I cannot see how we can refuse this proposition, when the amount involved is insignificant compared to the ultimate results, both in a commercial and political view of the question."

REMARKS OF SENATOR FITZPATRICK OF ALABAMA.

57. "I desire to say a few words in reference to this amendment, which is in the words of the bill I had the honor to introduce at the commencement of the session. That bill has undergone the scrutiny of the committee on the post office and post roads, and comes from them with the recommendation that it be attached to this bill (the civil appropriation bill) as an amendment.

It was designed to go on the Ocean Steamer bill; but we all know that that bill has failed, and this is the only chance to establish a postal arrangement in a section of country that has been too long neglected. It also comes endorsed by a very strong and powerful recommendation from the Post Master General. There are many features of this proposition which should commend it to the consideration of the Senate. The proposed postal arrangement will be a powerful auxiliary to commerce,

and I am astonished that the matter has been so long overlooked and passed by without the notice of the Congress of the United States. We have established foreign mail service with the continent of Europe and many distant countries. Here is an attempt to connect ourselves with our neighbors, to open friendly relations with the Republic of Mexico, containing twenty-two states, six territories and the district of Mexico, embracing a population of 8,283,088 souls. The landed estate of those states is estimated at the sum of $720,000,000, and the town property at $635,000,000, making a total of $1,355,000,000 The foreign imports into that country amount to $26,000,000. I ask the attention of the Senate to the countries from which these imports come. Great Britain leads the list with $12,500,000, the United States $4,500,000, about one-third of Great Britain; France, $45,00,000, Germany, $1,860,000, and so on. Here is a population right at our own doors that receive one-half of their imports from England; and what is the reason of this? Simply because the government of England keeps up a regular line of steamers, and virtually bribes that trade into her own ports, and so deprives us of all the exports of Mexico amounting to about $28,000,000. But a small proportion of that commerce comes to our country. Are not these facts sufficient to justify us in appealing to Congress to make a proper postal arrangement with Mexico, to see if we cannot invite more of this trade and commerce to our country?

In my judgment there has not been a better object demanding the attention of Congress during the present session than the commerce with these interesting people.

They desire to trade with us if we will give them an opportunity. They have not been able to do so heretofore, because the postal arrangements of England and other countries have deprived us of their commerce. The expense is but a drop in the bucket compared with the commerce that will come into this country if we establish the means to bring it here: and so far from its being a drain upon the Treasury, I feel perfectly assured that if the facilities are afforded which I trust this provision will offer for every dollar we pay out of the Treasury, we shall get ten in return. What is the small amount required to us, where a Government crippled and weak like that of Mexico proposes to pay $120,000 themselves? I think the propriety of this measure is so palpable, and should so appeal to the enlightened views of the Senate, that there cannot be a doubt as to the proper cause to be pursued: and I trust the amendment will be adopted. I could offer many statistics to the Senate to illustrate and enforce the propriety of this measure, but I am satisfied from the impatience I see around me, that it is out of place, and out of taste to occupy the Senate at this late hour, and therefore will not proceed further."

REMARKS OF SENATOR SHIELDS OF MINNESOTA.

58. "I agree with the honorable Senator from Alabama, that this is no time to discuss any question, owing to the impatience of the body, and the near approach of the end of the session: but I cannot let this amendment pass without expressing my approval of it. Perhaps in

some respects this arises from my knowledge of the points on the Gulf, and what I consider to be the very great neglect of this country in not having attended to something of this kind long ago.

This proposition, if I understand it right, provides that these vessels shall touch at every Port on the Gulf of Mexico. The line is to be a joint line between this country and Mexico, and in my opinion it will be a much better mode of benefiting that country and connecting it with the United States, than some plans which have been proposed at this session. It is a peace measure, it is a commercial measure. Mexico will be a good market for our coarse fabrics, and a variety of articles that are made in our country, and my opinion is, that if this line be established, it will do more to improve the revenue of this country than all the lines we have established in other directions together.

I cannot debate this question now; there is no time to enter into details. I could however if it were necessary, convince the most skeptical in the Senate that an American line touching at Matamoras, Tampico, Vera Cruz and other points on the Gulf of Mexico, bringing their productions to this country, and taking ours to them, would make Mexico the best market we can have on this continent. Why it has been so long neglected I cannot tell—why such a proposition was not made long ago, when I know, and every man acquainted with that country knows, that the very articles the people there most need, are articles that can be most cheaply furnished by this country. For want of these facilities they have been obliged to go to Europe for them.

British steamers touch at these points and give them the facilities We have neglected to cultivate our nearest neighbor, while we have been hunting all over the world for markets. I saw that, I felt that while I was in Mexico, and I felt the influence of the British steamer touching at those points in the Gulf, while I was there, and I could not let this occasion pass without expressing that feeling now in the Senate I will not say that this line will accomplish all that the honorable Senators desire, but it is the first measure, in my humble judgment that has been introduced since I came into the Congress of the United States to initiate the proper policy with Mexico. I hope we shall follow up this peaceful policy by cultivating kind feelings with Mexico, and by getting their productions which we need, and giving them in return what they need.

The Mexican Government has offered such advantages in connection with this line, that it ought not to be neglected. It will give us the preference over the European lines. It will make Mexico our partner in this line, and make them also responsible for managing it. It strikes me that no proposition has come into the Senate at this session that can compare with this.

From my knowledge of that country, its people and its productions and its exports, my opinion is that the establishment of this line will reimburse our Treasury ten-fold what it will cost the Government: but I will not waste time at this late hour."

REMARKS OF SENATOR WILSON OF MASSACHUSETTS.

59. "I concur entirely in the remarks made by the Senator from Minnesota. I have devoted, during the present session, some little time and attention to the subject of our connections with the countries south of us on the continent: and it seems to me the part of wisdom for the government of the United States to devote all its power and all its energies to the opening of communications with the countries south of us on this continent.

The Senator from Georgia (Mr Toombs) said the other day in the Cuban debate, that our India was south of us on this continent. That is so.

We hear a great deal of talk about the balance of trade being against us in Europe. That is a mistake.

The balance of trade is in our favor on the continent of Europe: but we have a balance of trade against us of from thirty to forty million dollars annually, south of us on this continent.

During the last ten years we had a balance of trade against us in Cuba and Brazil alone, of $225,000,000,—$22,500,000,—annually.

I shall vote for this proposition as a measure that is to connect us more closely with Mexico.

I shall vote for all measures tending to connect us with all the nations south of us on this continent. I shall vote for all measures that have a tendency to take off restrictions on trade, to liberalize our commercial connections, and prepare that portion of our continent for intimate commercial, and perhaps in time, political relations with us."

REMARKS OF SENATOR BENJAMIN OF LOUISIANA.

60. "In regard to the merits of this proposition, it is quite too late in the session for any of us to talk about it as a general subject, or do any more than throw out a few suggestions.

This line that is proposed by the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, is eminently advantageous as a national line, for national political purposes connected with our foreign relations.

It is not a mere postal line: but there is another view of the subject which ought to be taken into consideration, not only in relation to this particular line, but to all the ocean mail lines of the country. It is this: that independently of their service to the country in carrying the communications between our merchants and those of foreign nations, they create for this country a pre-eminent moral power, a commercial power, a power over public opinion in the countries with which these steamers connect us, and which gives us a great advantage in our foreign intercourse with them. Now take the Republic of Mexico: we have no connection with it; and our commerce then has dwindled down to nothing, and Great Britain has got it all. Great Britain at a distance of nearly four thousand miles, across a stormy ocean, has monopolized the commerce of this sister Republic that touches us, simply because her Government maintains steam lines in connection with Mexico, and our Government refuses to do it.

We had a mail line last year to Bremen. The Sen-

ator from Vermont, (Mr. Collamer,) suggests to me that during the few years that line was in existence, our importations from the Ports to which it ran, were increased from three or four, to nineteen millions of dollars per annum.

We changed our policy: the service was subverted: the importations are dropping off, and they are dwindling away to what they were before.

Now, sir, I do not pretend to say that we ought to send our lines of Steamers to all quarters of the world with Government subsidy, merely for the sake of increasing our political influence: but there are points where our interests are so closely connected with those of foreign nations that it may be a matter of judicious economy to protect those interests, by moderate expenditures in time of peace, rather than establishing armaments and protecting those interests by the arm of power.

I think this is one of those cases. In our European connections, perhaps, we are not benefited so much politically, as we should be by a connection with our sister republics; but so far as connection with the ports upon the Gulf is concerned, it is obvious that if we are to have any control on the political future of Mexico we must connect ourselves with them in some way. Now we have no connection. Their commerce has gone across the ocean, although we can furnish them with what they require at much lower rates. We have what they want, and they have what we want. Their productions are such as are not raised in our country: their mines give us the silver we require for our daily uses in the transaction of commerce: but all this is going across the

ocean, going into the lap of Great Britain, because she thinks proper to subsidize mail steam lines and we have none. We have had our steamer running across to Vera Cruz in monthly trips, two or three months of the year, and then stopping so that communication is cut off.

In this particular instance now under consideration, the Republic of Mexico has given a grant to an American citizen of a steam line: and it has agreed to give him $120,000 towards the mail subsidy necessary for keeping it up, if the government of the United States will give such further sum as may be necessary. This is rather in the nature of a postal treaty: still it is a legitimate subject of legislation. I shall vote for it as a political measure, connected with our foreign relations: not as a purely postal route."

CONTEST BETWEEN SENATE AND HOUSE, AND LOSS OF APPROPRIATION BILL.

61. The amendment as introduced by Mr. Ward passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote—with a singular unanimity in fact, and only failed in the House in common with various other amendments properly belonging to the postal service, in the contest which ensued during the last hours of the session between the Senate and the House upon the appropriation bills, and in which that for the Post Office Department was entirely lost.

The feeling that was drawn out, however, in both Houses, evinced an almost unanimous disposition to no

longer permit our commercial relations with Mexico to remain in their past neglected condition; but as the earliest practicable moment to take such steps as shall be best calculated to secure a revival of our trade with that country, by the establishment of facilities of regular and frequent communication, and the promotion by every legitimate means, of a withdrawal of that trade from its present European Channels, and its transfer to the secure possession and control of our own citizens where it naturally and legitimately belongs.

The considerations which then operated to influence Congress in favor of a new policy, have now still greater weight and importance, and in the progress of events, have become still more clearly apparent and urgent: and it cannot be doubted that a measure so immediately tending to promote the desired improvement in our relations with Mexico, as the establishment of regular communication by steam between the two countries, will secure early attention and be favorably acted upon.

REPORT OF POST OFFICE COMMITTEE AT LAST SESSION.

62. The necessity for the proposed Steam Ship Line connecting the Mexican Ports of the Gulf of Mexico with those of the United States, cannot be more clearly and ably set forth than it is in the following report made by the Post Office Committee to the Senate at the last session; the letter of the Post Master General to that committee in reply to their enquiries with reference to the proposed Line; and in the letters from the Consuls

at Vera Cruz and Tampico, and memorials from the merchants of those places which accompanied the Letter of the Post Master General, and form a part of the Committee's Report.

---

63. 35TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. SENATE. REP. COM. No. 375.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 15, 1859.—Ordered to be printed

MR. WARD made the following

REPORT.

[To accompany Bill S. 512.]

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom was referred a bill to establish a line of mail steamers from New Orleans or Mobile to sundry ports therein mentioned on the Gulf of Mexico, have had the same under consideration, and a majority of said committee have authorized me to report a substitute therefor, and recommend its passage.

Your committee would further state that, at present, there is no direct postal communication between the United States and any of the Mexican ports, except an irregular one with Vera Cruz, twice a month, which is suspended during the summer months.

The government of Mexico, for the purpose of increasing the facilities of postal and commercial intercourse between the two countries, has entered into an exclusive contract with Mr. Carlos Butterfield, for the space of ten years, to transport the mails in steamers, weekly, between New Orleans or Mobile, and all of the above named ports, giving to the contractor an exemption from port charges for his vessels, and otherwise securing him in the enjoyment of the rights contracted for.

The compensation for this service by Mexico is fixed at the rate of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) annually, based upon the supposition that the United States would contribute liberally towards establishing this desirable communication.

The general principle which this committee has adopted in recommending the formation of contracts for the transportation of the mails by ocean steamers, has been either to pay a sum not greater than the amount of postages, or to call for competing bids; but in this case that principle cannot be applied, as the trade at present between this country and Mexico would not be a sufficient collateral inducement for any company to make regular trips for the postage alone. Although it is not properly a matter to be considered by your committee that the commerce between the two countries will be promoted by the establishment of a line of steamers through the agency of the mail pay, yet such pay as ought to be allowed must depend in some degree upon the advantages which the ships carrying the mails can derive from commerce; and if it is important in any respect to establish a mail service to ports where commerce does not

exist at present sufficient to sustain the line, then a greater sum must be paid than under other circumstances.

If the effect of the proposed line should result in the increase of commerce, the duties which will be paid on imports will very soon compensate the government for the increased mail pay; and should we, by a regular and ready communication with Mexico, succeed in restoring our commerce from its present dilapidated condition even to the point where it once stood, the duties received will much more than remunerate the government for the expenditure now advanced for mail service.

It will be seen from our apathy towards Mexico, and our indisposition to cultivate and extend our commercial intercourse with her, that very much of her trade, valuable to us, has been diverted to England and other countries, which we might easily have secured, and which may yet be reclaimed.

The total interchange of trade, including both imports and exports, between the United States and Mexico in 1851, was reduced to about three millions of dollars, although, when the United States forces held the port of Vera Cruz in 1848–'49, the imports then from the United States amounted in one year to over $9,000,000, and as early as 1835 even a larger amount than the above was imported by Mexico from this country.

Your committee will further suggest, that as Mexico has made the advance, and thereby has manifested a disposition to revive and increase our postal service and commercial intercourse, with the expectation that the United States will reciprocate, that she should be met in

the same spirit in which the advance is made, which, if properly entered into and conducted, will open up a new channel of postal, commercial, and social intercourse between the two governments that will increase a revenue from postages alone to an amount exceeding the entire expense on the part of the United States government for mail service.

Your committee would further state that the sum allowed by this bill would only amount to $2,500 for a round trip, or entire circuit of the Gulf, making an average distance of twenty-three hundred miles, touching at all the ports named.

In conclusion, your committee would most respectfully state that this whole subject-matter has been submitted to the Postmaster General for his consideration, and beg leave to annex hereto his able communication thereon.

LETTER OF POST MASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *January* 21, 1859.

64. Sir: In reply to the inquiry made by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, relative to the expediency of establishing a line of steamers between New Orleans or Mobile and all the principal ports in the Gulf of Mexico as set forth in the memorial of Carlos Butterfield, bearing date the31st of December last, (1858,) I beg to submit the following statement:

Notwithstanding the proximity of Mexico, and the special interest of this government in everything that

appertains to and that might facilitate the most friendly and enlarged intercourse between our own and the people of that republic, it is well known that for the last twenty years the commerce between the two countries has been greatly decreasing, and, in fact, has dwindled down to a comparatively insignificant amount; whereas with Great Britain and other European nations it has been steadily increasing. This fact, it may be presumed, is attributable almost entirely to the policy of the British government in protecting and supporting *regular* lines of mail steamers. Frequency, certainty, and regularity of intercourse bewteen countries are the great life-springs of commerce. This it is which has given to Great Britain not only a commercial preponderance in the Mexican trade, but may, if it has not already done so, give her an equally significant political influence in the affairs of that country.

For many years past the United States have been endeavoring to enter into treaty stipulations, by which the bulk of the trade that now finds its way to Europe might be diverted to this country; a trade which with Great Britain alone, including imports and exports, amounts to from twenty-eight to thirty millions of dollars per annum; whereas with the United States it has not averaged eight millions per annum for the last twenty years.

Now, in order to divert this trade, as above stated, it appears to me that it can be effected in no other way so well as by the increase of commercial and postal facilities between the two countries. Establish such a line as the one in question, and the intercourse and interests of the people of Mexico and the United States will be so

blended as greatly to promote future treaty arrangements, by which the general commercial interests of this country may be secured, and enable us to enjoy a commerce with that country within a short period, of thirty or more millions of dollars per annum, instead of the paltry trade we now have.

The advantages of our geographical position, and the enterprise of our people who produce and manufacture every article of consumption suitable to the Mexican market, enable us after the trade is once developed, to sell or exchange on terms more advantageous to Mexican consumers than can be possibly offered by European producers. Once accomplishing this object, and it is obvious that the considerable amounts of specie which now finds its way to Europe would be diverted to the United States.

By reference to the statistics of the two countries it will be seen that of the eight Mexican ports at which the steamers of the proposed line would touch, there are several which are almost entirely destitute of commercial and postal intercourse with the United States; ports from whence to our own, with the establishment of frequent and regular communication, would be shipped the productions of large countries, and many towns and cities containing from five to thirty thousand inhabitants, and through which would be received in exchange the productions and manufactures of the United States; thus creating, as is believed, in a very short period a large and flourishing commerce between the two countries, which would necessarily augment our revenues far beyond the outlay necessary to put into successful opera-

tion the postal and commercial intercourse sought to be established by the proposed line of steamers.

Apart from the great commercial advantages to be derived from the establishment of this line, and placing it strictly in a postal point of view, it is obvious to any one acquainted with the political relations of the two countries that the want of postal facilities in what we should term the Mediterranean of the American continent has been long and seriously felt. In that connection, I may refer you to the memorial, marked A, which, in the opinion of this department, presents a clear statement of all the facts embraced in the application.

And, in further elucidation of the subject, I would call the attention of the committee to the accompanying memorial of the merchants of Vera Cruz, marked B, addressed to the consul of the United States at that port, and transmitted to this department by him, with a communication of his views on the subject, marked C.

Notwithstanding the depletion of the Mexican treasury, that government, recognizing the importance of postal facilities between the two countries, and anxious to develop its commercial relations with the United States, came forward and contracted with a citizen of the United States for the establishment of a weekly line of steamers, touching at all the principal ports of the Gulf, free of port charges, and placing one-half of the line under the flag of the United States, undoubtedly contemplating a generous response on the part of this government for the accomplishment of a great international enterprise; involving, in my opinion, not only important postal and commercial, but also political interests.

If it is desirable to facilitate by treaty stipulations, and protect by armed squadrons, our trade with distant nations, whose people have no particular sympathies or affinities with our own, and for whom *we* are only concerned as to the dollars and cents involved, how much *more* important is it that with Mexico such a careful, liberal, enlightened, and wise policy should be adopted as will draw into the closest bonds of amity the people of the two countries, destined, perhaps, to claim as their own the history of each.

Upon all the facts involved in this application, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that great practical advantages will be gained to this country by acceding to some such arrangement as is suggested by the petitioner, and I therefore commend the subject to your favorable consideration as being well worthy the attention of Congress. It will be observed that the establishment of such a line would supersede the line from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, which has been kept up for many years, at a cost of about $30,000 per annum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN.

Hon. D. L. YULEE,

Chairman Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, Senate.

MEMORIAL OF THE MERCHANTS OF VERA CRUZ.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Vera Cruz, December 7, 1858.

65. SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a memorial signed by most of the leading merchants of Vera Cruz,

and addressed to me, requesting that I shall bring before my government the important subject of establishing a coast line of steamers, from Mobile or New Orleans, along the Texas and Mexican coast.

I take pleasure in laying the memorial before you, more because of the great importance of such a line of steamers to the commercial and political advantages it would give the United States in Mexico, over every other country.

I could dwell at great length upon this very important enterprise—the advantages it would be to the United States in every point of view; but as Col. Charles Butterfield, who proposes to establish the line, is now in Washington, and can give the most satisfactory information on the subject, I only desire to lay this memorial before you, and respectfully ask that it receive that attention which the great importance of the subject demands.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. J. TWYMAN,
United States Consul.

Hon. A. V. BROWN,
Postmaster General, Washington.

VERA CRUZ, *October* 16, 1858.

To R. B. J. TWYMAN,
United States Consul for Vera Cruz:

SIR: The undersigned, merchants of the city of Vera Cruz, take the liberty of calling your attention to the following facts, and, at the same time, beg you, as

consul of the United States of America, to submit the subject to your government, for its consideration:

1. Vera Cruz is comparatively cut off from all regular communication with the United States; consequently all commercial operations between the two countries are almost paralyzed, having to rely on transient sailing vessels, which now and then make their appearance in our harbor.

2. Our mail communication with the United States is subject to the same contingencies, in consequence of which we are frequently more than a month without correspondence from the United States, which we ought to expect at least every eight days.

3. Whilst importations of merchandise from the United States barely reach $4,000,000 a year, those of Great Britain alone reach $12,500,000. This difference, you will readily perceive, arises from the fact of the current of commerce established with Europe by means of a regular steam communication. Therefore you will readily perceive that the only thing required to divert and increase the commerce of this country to the United States, is the establishment of a regular and frequent communication by steam between the two countries, which can be easily accomplished at the present time if the Government and people of the United States will come forward and render that aid necessary to an enterprise which will build up and establish the commercial relations between the two countries.

4. The Mexican Government, some ten months since, seeing the importance of the establishment of a more frequent commercial intercourse between the two

Republics, granted to a citizen of the United States a concession for the establishment of a line of weekly steamers between New Orleans or Mobile, touching at all the principal Mexican ports of the Gulf, with a liberal subsidy for mail service, and other concessions in favor of the enterprise. The Mexican Government, being convinced at the time of granting this concession that the United States would come forward and render the same liberal support to so great an international enterprise, calculated to cement more firmly the friendly relations and commercial intercourse between the two Republics, granted the privilege of placing one-half the number of steamers comprising the line under the American flag, and the other half under that of Mexico. In conclusion, the undersigned, feeling a deep interest in the establishment of this enterprise, which is destined to bring great benefits to the mercantile interests of both countries, solicit your aid in their behalf, by laying the matter before your Government in its proper light.

Respectfully yours,

Uslar Heymel & Co.
E. Behem,
Garuste, Labadie & Co.
J. Lelong,
J. H. Labiche & Co.
Feraer & Jens,
F. Formento & Co.
Doorman & Co.
H. J. Kopeke,
Mahum & Munoz,
Sturken Pollitz, successors of Jul Sievers.
Fischer, Busing & Co.
Leffman & Gutheil,
H. Strebel,
Brehem & Rubke,
F. Watermeyer & Co.
Biesterfield & Co.
Cambuston & Co.
F. Neron, Wittenee & Co.
Fuentes, Carran & Co.
Cabrera & Bello,
Guillermo Fitz Maurice.

MEMORIAL OF THE MERCHANTS OF TAMPICO.

To the Hon. A. V. BROWN,

Postmaster General of the United States, Washington.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Tampico, Feb. 20, 1859.

66. SIR:—I have the honor, herewith, to enclose a memorial addressed to this consulate by the principal merchants of this city, explanatory of the advantages which would be derived by the people of the United States, and those of the Mexican Republic, in the event of steam communication being established between New Orleans and several ports in the Gulf of Mexico, as suggested by Col. Butterfield; all of which I fully concur in, and which I trust will serve to aid you in your decision on that subject.

The only mail line of the steamers that touch at this port, are those of the British Royal West India Steam Packet Company, one of which arrives here monthly, bringing mails, passengers and quicksilver. They usually remain about forty-eight hours for return mails, passengers and specie; returning, they touch at Vera Cruz, Havana, Jamaica, Porto Rico and St. Thomas, and from thence to England.

American citizens are frequently compelled to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the steamers to communicate with the United States, by which means they must pay, first, Mexican outward postage; second, British steam postage; third, Spanish postage at Havana; fourth, postage by the United States mail steamers

to the final place of destination. The expense of placing a single letter in the United States, weighing under one ounce, by this conveyance, is one dollar.

For the performance of this and the Brazilian mail service, the British government pays an annual sum to the company of £270,000. On this coast, these steamers are exceedingly unpopular in consequence of the unaccommodating disposition of the officers, and the want of more suitable elements to facilitate the disembarking and embarking of the mails and passengers, their dependence for the performance of such service, resting entirely on the pilots at the bar, whose boats are not properly constructed for bar service.

Steamers drawing light, say from 8 to 8½ feet, can invariably enter the river in fine weather, and in boisterous weather life boats so constructed as to live in heavy seas, would greatly facilitate the mail service.

Should the mail contractors make arrangements for the transportation of specie to Europe by a connecting line of steamers in the United States, at the same rate of freight which is paid to the British steamers, say 1⅛ per cent., and ⅛ per cent to the agent for shipping the same, they would soon have the carrying of all such freight, not only from this, but also from the port of Vera Cruz.

The annual amount of specie exported from this port in British steamers since the year 1848, to the year ending 1857, has averaged three and a quarter million of dollars. During the year 1858 the revolutionary disturbances throughout the Republic, caused a total suspension of business between this city and the mining districts,

and the specie due to the merchants from the interior purchasers of goods, was sent by caravans to Matamoras and Brownsville, and from thence embarked in United States merchant steamers for New Orleans, consequently, the total amount of specie shipped at this port per British steamers during that period, was only $352,707, and to the United States in sailing vessels, $691,131.

The present interruption in the intercourse between this city and the interior, will doubtless be briefly remedied, and the business will then assume its wonted energy, and as the exports of Mexican produce to the United States are on the increase, the aid of steam communication will not only be of incalculable benefit to the trading community, but the Treasury of the United States will also derive an augmentation in the duties growing out of the facilities thus afforded.

I may venture to state to you, that the indulgent spirit which our Government has manifested towards the Mexican Republic since its initiation in the family of nations, has not had the desired effect, but, on the contrary, it has thrown all the advantages of trade into the hands of other foreign merchants.

England and France have a direct trade from their own ports to the ports of Mexico, whilst the Spanish merchants avail themselves of the facilities of owning and employing vessels under the American flag, whose knowledge of the language and skill in intriguing with the Mexican authorities for advantages in the customs, have driven our merchants out of the market, and nearly all the commerce now carried on between this port and the United States, is in reality, in the hands of Spanish merchants.

But it is confidently expected that our Government will soon place us on a more equitable footing with this country, by a renewal of diplomatic negotiations, and then, by means of frequent communication, our merchants will be able to compete with those of any other nation.

In respectfully submitting these remarks to your superior consideration, I beg permission to subscribe myself, with the highest esteem and respect, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Tampico, Feb. 15, 1859.

SIR:—We, the undersigned merchants established at this port, having been informed of a project initiated by Colonel Butterfield, for connecting New Orleans by means of a weekly steam communication, with several points in the Mexican Gulf, and being deeply impressed with the importance of such an enterprise as calculated to develop to an incalculable extent the natural resources of every section of Mexican territory coming within the sphere of its influence, would respectfully solicit the exertion of your influence with the United States Government, to the end that the port of Tampico be included in the contemplated scheme.

As you are well aware, it would be impossible for us to over-estimate the moral and material advantages which would be conferred on both countries by a system of frequent and rapid communication such as Colonel Butterfield proposes to establish.

Friendly relations between the people and governments of the United States and Mexico would thereby acquire additional strength; the existing trade attain proportions hitherto unknown, and countless new developments of industry be rapidly brought into existence.

With proper facilities afforded to its merchants in their intercourse with the United States, no other Mexican port in the Gulf could vie with Tampico for the purposes of commerce. Its geographical position renders it the natural channel for the transit of manufactured and other foreign goods destined to supply the wants of a thickly populated section of the interior, embracing within its area the great mining districts of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and Catorce, for whose enormous productions of the precious metals it is consequently the outlet, while its exports of hides, goatskins, sarsaparilla, jalap, fibre, vanilla, fruit, and dye-woods, already of considerable magnitude, would, under the vivifying influence of a weekly steamship communication with New Orleans and the other Gulf ports, speedily expand to an extent hitherto unknown in its history.

Convinced, as we are that your own personal observation and experience during a protracted residence at this port will enable you to bear testimony to the accuracy and moderation of the foregoing remarks, it only remains for us, in conclusion, earnestly to request the favor of your making such representations in the proper quarter, as will insure to Tampico a just participation in the general advantages which Colonel Butterfield's scheme cannot fail to secure to the commerce of both Republics.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

Laquidaien, Keiford & Co.	Eugene Dauban.
Lelong, Camacho & Co.	Joaq'n Matienzo.
F. Claussen & Co.	V. Bastien.
P. J. de la Lastra.	Manuel A. Fernandez.
C. Sansette, Son, Chabot & Co	Ramon & Obregon.
J. J. Promm & Co.	Fusco & Brother.
H. M. Rugi & Co.	Borde & Co.
Gregorio Oatline.	Conrad Meyer.
Droege & Co.	Frederico F. Schultz.
Domingo Ysarri.	S. W. Aldrich.
F. Hartoz.	Sidney Udall.
M. Zubazan & Co.	

To FRANKLIN CHASE, Esq.,
United States Consul, Tampico.

LETTER FROM CONSUL AT MINATITLAN, (ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.)

67. The intelligent and efficient Consul at Minatitlan, (Isthmus of Tehauntepec,) A. C. Allen, Esq. writing to the Department of State, under date of October 1st, 1858, as published in the annual Report on Foreign Commerce for 1858, says: "I learn that the Mexican Government has made a concession to an American citizen to establish a weekly line of mail steamships half under American, and half under Mexican colors, from New Orleans or Mobile, touching at Galveston, Matagorda and Brazos de Santiago, Texas to and from the following Ports in Mexico: Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Tabasco, Laguna, Campeche and Sisal.

If this enterprise is carried out, and I have no doubt it will be, if the United States Government will extend towards it the same liberal patronage and assistance that the Mexican Government has agreed to do it will be the means of greatly increasing our commerce with this country, as well as by this constant and frequent communication be the means of cementing more firmly a now growing friendship between the two people, while to the American merchants and those engaged in American trade it will be a most valuable convenience in receiving and forwarding letters and goods. It could not fail also to prove a means of diverting in part the large trade which this country now has with Europe to the United States."

CONCLUSION.

69. These memorials and official letters present the subject of Steam communication with Mexico in so distinct a form as to leave nothing to be added; their statements are of themselves the strongest argument in favor of the proposed line. With the advantage which we possess from contiguity, we could easily by the adoption of the means proposed, change places with Great Britain on the commercial list. To secure a treaty with Mexico for such commercial advantages as would divert in our favor a large portion of her trade, our government is willing to pay millions. This same object can be obtained without exciting the jealousy of other nations by the simple means which this contract with the government affords, and this at the cost of a comparatively insgnificant sum.

Nor is the aid asked for in this matter a mere gratuity. All that is desired is, that the government should adopt the contemplated line as a part of its postal system, dealing with it in the same liberal spirit, which has characterized its relation to other ocean lines of steamers. Thus, without departing from its established policy, or invoking any extraordinary power, it may perfect its system of postal arrangements, and at the same time open up a commerce which would stimulate the industry of all sections of our country.

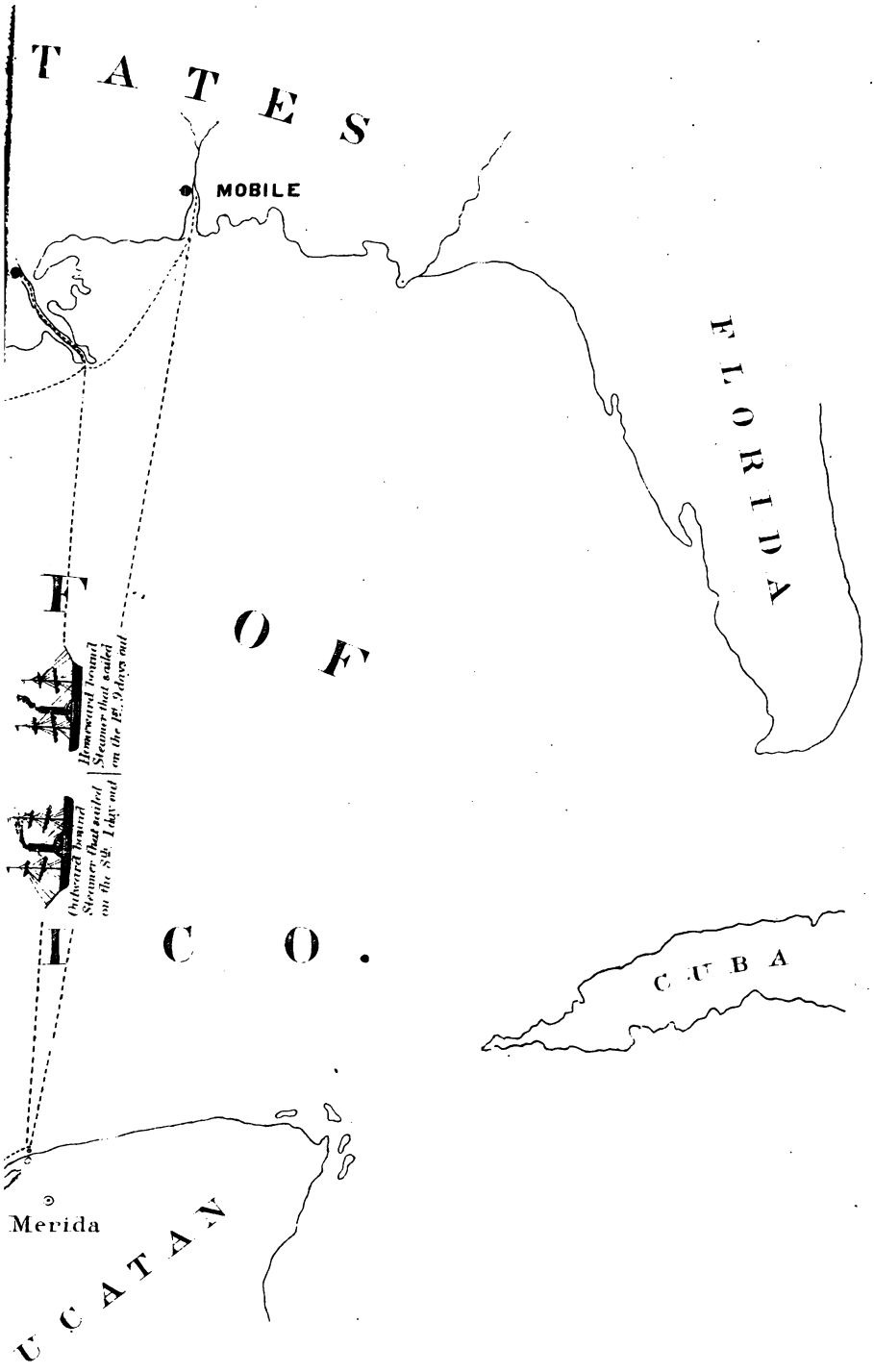
It would not be becoming in the undersigned to enlarge upon the political aspects of this question, to those whose knowledge and wisdom have entitled them to seats in Congress as the political representatives of the people. Besides which, it is too apparent to need discussion, that contiguity and similarity of political institutions demand that above all other nations, we should exert an influence over Mexican affairs, and this without regard to what has been termed "our manifest destiny."

If these considerations are deemed worthy the attention of the Government, the undersigned trusts that such support will be granted to him by the present Congress, as will justify him in at once placing in the most effective operation, the important enterprise which has been inaugurated by the Government of Mexico.

CARLOS BUTTERFIELD.

Washington City, December, 1859.

UNITED STATES & MEXI
M
ampico
Vera Cruz
Alvarado
Coatzacoalcos


TATES
MOBILE
FLORIDA
F OF
Homeward bound Steamer that sailed on the 1st. 9 days out
Outward bound Steamer that sailed on the 8th. 1 day out
I C O.
CUBA
Merida
UCATAN

STATISTICS

OF

MEXICO,

AND

GENERAL REMARKS.

AUTHORITIES.

Cuadro Synoptico of Don Miguel Lerdo de Tejada.

Mexico, by Brantz Mayer.

Ward's Mexico. Humboldt's New Spain.

Garcia y Cubas Charts of the Republic and Mexican States.

United States Reports on Commerce and Navigation.

United States Reports on Commercial Relations.

INDEX.

	Page
ORITIES	1
	3
al review of the Republic, Geographical situation and extent	7
orial Divisions and Population Table of States	9
on of races. Number of Foreigners who took out letters of security 854	10
guration of the country	11
tion of certain places in the Republic	12
ts of the principal Mountains	13
s	13
te	14
al wealth of the Republic	16
gn commerce of Mexico	18
tations from different countries	19
bution of Imports and Exports	20
ts from France	21
ts to France	22
nent of merchandise imported into Vera Cruz in 1856, with the value	22
andise exported from Vera Cruz, in 1856	26
ge entering and clearing from Mexico	26
erce with the United States	27
ents of Silver to the United States	30
of Vessels cleared from the United States for Mexico during the year ing, June 30, 1857	31
of Vessels entered the United States from Mexico during the year ing June 30, 1857	31
of foreign vessels entered United States from and cleared to Mexico ing the year ending June 30, 1857	32
free of duty under the tariff now in force, which is that of Jan. 1, 6	32
of duties under the Mexican tariff of 1856	33
ional duties on merchandise	36
an custom-house regulations for passengers	37

Page.

Art. 3rd of the General Ordinance of Maratime and Frontier Custom-houses of the Mexican Republic of January 31, 1856, relating to port charges, &c. 39
Weights and measures 41
Land measures 42
Ports of entry for foreign commerce 42
Custom-houses on the frontier 42
Ports open to the coasting trade 42
Mercantile marine 43
Naval force of Mexico 43
Domestic or interior trade 44
Means of internal transportation 45
Diligencies 47
Agriculture 48
Mines and coinage of Mexico 55
Amount coined in each of the different mints of Mexico, from the Conquest to 1856 inclusive 57
Total coinage of the mints of Mexico since the war of independence 57
Coinage of the different mints in 1855 and 1856 58
Coin in circulation 58
Legal exportation of Specie from all the Republic for the year 1856 59
Perfection of Mining in Mexico 59
Difficulties of doing justice to the subject in this work 60
Smuggling Specie out of the country 61
English smuggling in Mexico, (New York Times) 62
Enormity of the contraband traffic carried on by England in Mexico 65
Falsity of Mexican statistics of the commerce of the country 66
Real estate 67
Manufactures 68
Prices of Iron in the city of Mexico 70
Foreign, National and Interior debt 71
Government revenue 73
Annual expenses of Government 74
Clergy 75
Revenue of the Clergy 76
General remarks respecting the several States 79
Aguas Calientes 79
Chihuahua 79
Colima 82
Chiapas 83
Coajuila 85
Nuevo Leon 86
Durango 87

Page.
Guanajuato ... 89
Guerrero ... 91
Jalisco ... 92
Michoacan ... 94
Mexico ... 96
Oajaca ... 97
Puebla ... 99
Queretaro ... 101
Sonora ... 103
Sinaloa ... 107
San Luis Potosi ... 108
Tumaulipas ... 110
Tubasco ... 112
Tlascala ... 114
Vera Cruz ... 116
Yucatan ... 123
Zacatecas ... 126
Territory of Lower California ... 129
District of Mexico ... 130
City of Mexico ... 132
Synopsis of Mexican history and general remarks ... 135
Remarks of the New York Herald ... 144
Midas description of the priesthood and paganism of Mexico ... 145
Synopsis of the platform of the constitutional government of Mexico ... 149
Synopsis of the plan of Tacubaya, on which the government is based ... 150

APPENDIX.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND EXTENT.

THE territory of the Mexican Republic extends from the 15th to the 32d parallel of north latitude, and from the 86th to the 117th degree of longitude, west of Greenwich.

Its boundaries are the Pacific Ocean on the West; the United States on the North; the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea which washes part of the coast of Yucatan on the East; and the English territory of the Balize and the Central American Republic of Guatemala on the South.

The dividing line between the United States and Mexico, according to the treaty of December 30th 1853, known as the Mesilla or Gadsden Treaty, is as follows: "Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of

that river, to the point where the parallel of 31° 47′ north latitude crosses the same: thence due-west one hundred miles: thence south to the parallel of 31° 20′ north latitude: thence along the said parallel of 31° 20′ to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich: thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers; thence up the middle of said River Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico," and thence to the Pacific by the line separating the two Californias, which as laid down in the treaty of Guadalupe, is as follows: "A straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, distant one marine league due-south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port," attached to the treaty.

The extreme length of the Republic, north-west and south-east, measured on a straight line from the southern extremity of the State of Chiapas to the northern limit of Lower California, within one league of the Bay of San Diego, is upwards of 2,000 miles: and its extreme breadth at 26 degrees of north latitude, over 1,100 miles.

Its coasts extend over 1600 miles in the Gulf of Mexico and Carribean Sea; and upwards of 4,200 miles on the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of California.

Its northern frontier is 1,792 miles in length, and its southern 532 miles.

Before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the Mesilla or Gadsden Treaty, Mexico comprised an area of 1,690,317 square miles; but by the first mentioned treaty,

her territory was reduced 897,650 miles, and in pursuance of the second 26,185 miles; leaving its present total area 766,482 square miles

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

The Republic of Mexico is divided under the Constitution of 1857, into twenty-three States, one District, and one Territory. The total population is stated by the latest Mexican authorities to be 8,283,088.

The Territorial divisions and distribution of population are as follows:

States.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average population to square mile	Capitals of States	Population of Capitals.	Distance from Mexico in miles.
Aguas Calientes,	2,647	83,243	31.44	Aguas Calientes	20,000	364
Chihuahua,	80,701	160,000	1 98	Chihuahua	12,000	867
Colima,	2,918	61,243	20 98	Colima	31,774	447
Chiapas,	18,051	161,914	8 96	San Cristobal	7,659	752
Durango,	46,857	156,519	3.34	Durango	12,449	528
Guanajuato,	14,035	929,431	66 22	Guanajuato	63,398	244
Guerrero,	30,926	270,000	8.73	Tixtla	6,500	182
Jalisco,	46,945	804,058	17.12	Guadalajara	68,000	414
Michoacan,	22,220	491,679	22 12	Morelia	25,000	180
Mexico,	18,881	1,012,554	53 6:	Toluca	12,000	42
Nueva Leon y Coahuila,	70,793	212,450	3.	Monterey	13,534	612
Oajaca,	34,948	581,962	16.64	Oajaca	25,000	281
Puebla,	8,581	655,622	76 40	Puebla	75,000	72
Queretero,	1,820	180,000	98.90	Queretaro	47,570	148
Sonora,	66,855	147,133	1.69	Ures	7,000	1,515
San Louis Potosi,	27,194	393,360	14.35	San Louis Potosi	33,581	297
Sinaloa,	32,586	160,000	4.91	Culiacan	10,000	1,049
Tamaulipas,	29,314	108,514	3.70	Cuidad Victoria	6,164	507
Tabasco,	18,996	75,901	3.99	San Juan Bautista	5,500	622
Tlaxcala,	1,918	80,171	41.79	Tlaxcala	3,463	67
Vera Cruz,	26,493	338,859	12.79	Vera Cruz	9,647	242
Yucatan,	47,253	680 325	14.39	Merida	23,575	1,005
Zacatecas,	26 833	302.141	11.26	Zacatecas	15,427	339
Territory of Lower California,	58,620	9.000	15	La Paz	500	1.083
District of Mexico,	87	230,000	2643.67	Mexico	200,000	
Total,	766,482	8 283,088	10.8		739,742	

This table is both interesting and important.

Commencing on the Gulf, Tamaulipas has only $3.\frac{7}{100}$, Nueva Leon y Coahuila 3., Chihuahua $1.\frac{98}{100}$, Sonora $1\frac{69}{100}$, and Lower California only $\frac{15}{100}$ to the square mile; Sinaloa has but $4.\frac{91}{100}$, and Durango $3.\frac{37}{100}$.

In the aggregate, the frontier States have but 637,106 inhabitants, and. including Sinaloa and Durango, their population is only 953,625, or less than one million.

Yet these six States and one Territory have an area of 400,000 square miles, or more than one-half of the entire Mexican Republic.

THE DIVISION OF RACES

may be considered as follows:

Of pure European blood, one-fifth, or say .	1,656,620
Of the Native or Indigenous race, $\frac{4}{10}$ths or say .	2,208,824
Of mixed European and Indigenous blood, $\frac{3}{10}$ths or say	4,417,644
Total, . . .	8,283,088

On an average the annual increase of the population of the Republic can be estimated at 144,000.

NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS WHO TOOK OUT "LETTERS OF SECURITY" IN 1854.

Spaniards,	5,404	Arabs,	1
French,	2,125	Chinese,	2
English,	649	From the Canaries,	2
Germans,	632	Haytiens,	14
Americans,	546	Canadians,	1
Italians,	231	Guatemalians,	65
Swiss,	93	Peruvians,	6
Belgians,	26	Ecuadorians,	4
Poles,	8	Venezuelans,	-
Hungarians,	1	New Grenadians,	5
Danes,	6	Argentines,	4
Swedes,	12	Chilians,	9
Dutch,	1	Brazilians,	1
Russians,	4		
Greeks,	1	Total,	9,864
Algerines,	4		

The total number of foreigners of both sexes who actually reside in the country, is estimated to be upwards of 25,000.

The number of foreigners resident in the country continues every year to increase, to a certain extent. The difference between the number of foreigners who entered and who left the Republic at the several seaports during the year 1854, is shown by the following statement:

	Enter'd.	Left.	Diff. in favor of increase of population.
By the Ports of the Gulf of Mexico, . . .	1,911	1,138	773
By Ports on Pacific Ocean, except Acapulco where no account was kept.	646	206	440
Total, ...	2,557	1,344	1,213

CONFIGURATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The geological structure or physiognomy of Mexico is peculiar. The great Cordillera of the Andes, which traverses the whole of South America, from its southernmost limit, is exceedingly depressed at the Isthmus of Panama, and again at Tehuantepec, where it serves merely to form a barrier between the union of the Pacific and Atlantic. But as soon as this massive chain enters the broader portion of North America, it divides into two gigantic *arms*, one to the east and along the shores of the Gulf, and the other to the west along the shores of the Pacific, which support between them a continuous lofty platform, or series of table lands, crossed and intersected by innumerable sierras, some of which rise to the height of 17,000 feet above the level of the sea.

This geological structure prevails throughout the whole of Mexico; but on the eastern side the table land declines, until, at the Rio Grande, on entering Texas, it has reached the level of that river: and on the north towards El Paso, and along the frontier of Chihuahua and Sonora its general elevation has become only some 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

The following lines of elevations will illustrate the peculiar topography of Mexico:

LINE FROM VERA CRUZ TO EL PASO.

Places.	*Altitudes.*
Vera Cruz	....
Orizaba	4,050
Summit	7,640
San Augustin	7,270
Puebla	7,200
Mexico	7,500
Tula	6,730
San Juan del Rio	6,490
Queretaro	6,360
Celaya	6,020
Salamanca	5,760
Guanajuato	6,840
Silao	5,910
Villa de Leon	6,130
Lagos	6,380
Aguas Calientes	6,260
San Louis Potosi	6,090
Zacatecas	8,040
Fresnillo	7,240
Durango	6,850
Paras	4,990
Saltillo	5,240
El Bolson de Mapini	3,790
Chihuahua	4,640
El Paso del Norte,	3,810

FROM DURANGO TO RIO GRANDE.

Places.	*Altitudes.*
Durango	6,850
Saltillo	5,240
Rinconada	3,380
Monterey	1,630
Marin	1,354
Ceralos	1,006
Mier	417
Camargo	422
Regnosa	104

MEXICO TO ACAPULCO.

Mexico	7,500
Amecameca	8,129
Cuautla	4,380
Cuernevaca	4,000
Matamoras de Azucar	3,400
Mescala	1,588
Rio Papagayo	1,000
Acapulco	...

ALTITUDES OF MINING LOCALITIES.

Guanajuato	6,840
Fresnillo	7,240
Zacatecas	8,040
Pachuca	8,112
Catorce	8,788
Real del Monte	9,000

HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS

	States.	Elevation above the sea		States.	Elevation above the sea
Popocatepetl*	Mexico	17,716 ft.	Soconusco*	Chiapas	7,374 ft.
Pic de Orizava*	Vera Cruz	17,372	Jesus Maria	Chihuahua	8,238
Iztaccecuatl	Mexico	15,619	Tabacotes	do.	7,739
Cofre da Perote	Vera Cruz	13,410	Cerro del Mercado	Durango	7,923
Nevado de Toluca	Mexico	14,567	Veta Grande	Zacatecas	9,126
Zempoaltecatl	Oaxaca	11,141	Bufa de Zacatecas	do	8,294
Colima*	Jalisco	12,034	Jorullo*	Michoacan	1,683
Pic de Quicceo	Michoacan	10,072	Tuxtla*	Vera Cruz	....

NOTE.—The mountains marked thus [*] are volcanoes.

RIVERS.

Those which flow through the Mexican territory are divided into three classes, viz: those which flow into the Pacific Ocean, those which empty into the Gulf of Mexico, and those which terminate in lakes and lagunas, as will be seen by the following table:

Rivers.	States in which situated.	Length in miles.	Termination.
Bravo del Norte	New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas	1,427	Gulf of Mexico.
Panuco	Tamaulipas	286	Do.
Alvarado	Vera Cruz	161	Do.
Coatzacoalcas	Tehuantepec	145	Do.
Grijalva	Tabasco	344	Do.
Osumacinta	Do.	341	Do.
Rio Yaqui	Sonora	357	Gulf of California.
Rio Mayo	Do.	208	Do.
Fuerte	Between Sonora and Sinaloa	278	Do.
Culiacan	Sinaloa	156	Do.
Balzas	Guerrero, Michoacan and Mexico	419	Pacific Ocean.
Mezquital,	Durango and Jalisco	299	Do.
Santiago	Jalisco	261	Do.
Ures	Sonora	411	Lake of Sonora.
Nazas,	Coahuila	282	Lake of the Caiman.
Lerma	Mexico, Michoacan and Guanajuato	282	Lake of Chapala continues its course in Jalisco, with name of the Santiago.

CLIMATE.

Mexico is divided into three regions, or superficial strata, which are classed as follows:—

1st. The Tierras Calientes or hot land, which embrace chiefly that portion of the territory lying on the borders of the Atlantic and Pacific, extend up the slope of the respective ranges to an elevation of between three and four thousand feet.

This division however, is not confined exclusively to the coast, for it also includes such portions of the interior as do not exceed this elevation, and where there is heat and moisture enough to produce the fruits of the tropics.

2d. The Tierras Templadas or temperate regions, comprise all that greater portion of the Republic having an elevation of between four thousand and eight thousand feet, embracing the whole of the vast plateau stretched between the mountains of the Gulf and those of the Pacific slope. This is the characteristic region of Mexico, and includes within its limits all the great centres of population of the Republic.

3d. The Tierras Frias or cold lands. These comprise the mountainous districts rising above the level of the "Tierras Templadas" up to the limit of constant snow.

Between these elevations of eight thousand and three thousand feet, a considerable Indian population, hardy and independent, are to be found upon the Sierras, and also within it are many of the most extensive mining districts of the country.

Though Mexico extends into both the Temperate and the Torrid zones, its climate it will be seen depends less upon latitude than upon elevation.

In general, the Republic, with the exception of the coast and a few other places, which from their situation are extremely hot, enjoys an even and temperate climate, free from the extremes of heat and cold, in consequence of which the most of the hills in the cold regions are covered with trees, which never lose their foliage, and often remind the traveler of the beautiful scenery of the valleys of Switzerland. In Tierra Caliente we are struck by the groves of mimosas, liquid amber, palms, and other gigantic plants characteristic of tropical vegetation; and finally, in Tierra Templada, by the enormous haciendas, many of which are of such extent as to be lost to the sight in the horizon with which they blend.

The Mexicans are not accustomed to separate the year into four seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, for the variation of temperature scarcely authorizes such marked distinctions of climate; but they divide the twelve months into two grand divisions of "the dry season" and "the rainy season."

The latter commences about May and lasts usually four months, whilst the dry season comprises the remainder of the year.

NATURAL WEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

Under this head, Sr. Lerdo de Tejada, in his Cuadro Sinoptico, remarks, "It would not be possible in a synoptical view of this kind to give a full scientific and minute description of all the various elements of wealth which exist in Mexico. We shall therefore content ourselves with simply indicating several of the most important items, in order to give some faint idea of the immense wealth which is contained in and upon the soil of Mexico.

To commence with the animal kingdom. The various quadrupeds which minister to the use of man for food or other purposes, abound in such quantities that, owing either to the smallness of population, or to the little use made by the great mass of the people of meat for their daily food, there is not perhaps any other country in the world where cattle sell so cheap as in Mexico. Wild animals, valuable as articles of food, are found in equal abundance throughout the country. The number of horses and asses is enormous. The same may be said of mules, which are commonly employed for carriages, for agricultural labors, and for working in the mines.

Of birds fit for food there are above seventy different sorts in the Republic. Of the birds which are distinguished by the beauty of their plumage and the sweetness of their song there are, according to Clavejero, about fifty or sixty different species.

As regards fish they are found in immense numbers and of great variety, both on the coasts of the Gulf and

the Pacific, as well as in the lakes and streams of the interior. In speaking of fisheries we ought not to omit to mention, as a part of the natural wealth of Mexico, the tortoise shell fishery on the coast of Yucatan, which yields very abundantly; and also the pearl fisheries on the coast of Lower California, and at other places on the Pacific shore.

All kinds of productions belonging to the vegetable kingdom are produced in Mexico.

The elevated part of the country is capable of producing every kind of grain or fruit raised in Europe, while the lower portions of the country yield every production of the tropics.

It may be said that the soil of Mexico is the most fertile in the world. There are, it is true, outside of the torrid zone, some tracts which from want of water, are unproductive; but in all other parts the laborer, with very little work and trouble, is sure to reap a rich and abundant recompense for his toil. In some places the production is almost fabulous, where for one bushel of maize, or indian corn put into the ground, the return is from 250 to 300 bushels.

Various kinds of trees are to be found in Mexico, useful for the valuable gums which distill from their trunks, such as the india rubber or gum elastic tree, the copal, the gum lac, the liquid amber, and others. Medicinal plants of all kinds also abound.

Of timber trees, there are immense forests which afford woods of great beauty and solidity.

Dye woods are produced in great quantities, especially in the Isle of Carmen, and on the coast of Vera Cruz

and Tamanlipas in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the coasts of the Pacific.

To the great variety and riches of the vegetable kingdom, may be added the extraordinary mineral wealth which abounds in Mexico. Besides gold and silver (which are principally worked,) there are rich and abundant mines of iron, copper, mercury, tin, lead, zinc, cobalt, coal, sulphur, salt, porcelain clay, and other minerals. As mining, perhaps more than agriculture, forms the chief branch of national industry, a great part of the inhabitants are to be found occupied in the mines or some of the numerous branches of works connected therewith.

Mexico also produces precious stones, as the ruby, amethyst, topaz, opal, garnets, pearls, agate, chalcedony, and other precious stones.

Marble and stones of all kinds fit for building, are also found in abundance."

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF MEXICO.

The total annual value of the foreign importations into the Republic of Mexico is estimated by Sr. Lerdo de Tejada at $26,000,000, and of exportations at $28,000,000, making a total foreign interchange of imports and exports of $54,000,000 per annum. The general prevalence of contraband trade, particularly along the Pacific coast, renders it difficult however to arrive at the total importations of merchandise or exportations of specie ; and the entire commerce legal and illegal, may be considerd nearly, if not quite, double the above amount.

The difference in favor of the exports as given above, is attributed to the large sums annually exported by the government in payment of interest on the foreign debt, and to the large amounts exported by foreigners who, after some residence in Mexico, return to their homes.

The imports consist chiefly of cotton, linen, woollen, and silk fabrics, as well as cotton and silk in their raw state, brandies, wines, liquors, oil, earthenware, glass, quicksilver, iron, guns, steel, tin, hardware, watches, jewelry, paper, machinery, wax, cocoa, carriages, furniture, musical instruments, books, and other articles of minor importance.

The exports are principally of gold and silver, in coin and bars, of which precious metals an amount equal to twenty-two or twenty-three millions are annually extracted. The remaining five or six millions are made up by cochineal, vanilla, tobacco, coffee, jalap, sarsaparilla, American aloe, flax, copper, hides, tallow, timber, cattle, logwood, indigo, cocoa, pepper, salt, tortoise shell, pearls, mother-o'-pearl, meat and fish salted, rice, beans, hats, woollen fabrics, biscuit, fruit, sugar preserves, and other articles of small value.

The importations from different countries, as estimated by Sr. Lerdo de Tejada, in 1856, are as follows:

Great Britain	$12,500,000
United States	4,500,000
France	4,500,000
Germany	1,860,000
Spain	700,000
Belgium	300,000
Sardinia	90,000
Guatemala, Ecuador, New Grenada, Venezuela and Chile	250,000
Island of Cuba	600,000
India and China	700,000
	$26,000,000

The exports of Mexico are mainly shipped in the shape of silver coin and bullion direct to England, by the British Steamers which touch at Vera Cruz and Tampico, and by British Men-of-war from the Pacific coast.

The balance goes principally to the United States, and small amounts to other countries with which Mexico has commercial relations.

The total commerce, imports and exports, is distributed nearly as follows:

Exchanges with	England		$33,400,000
"	"	United States (1858)	8,700,000
"	"	France	5,500,000
"	"	Germany	2,000,000
"	"	Spain	1,200,000
"	"	Belgium	400,000
"	"	Sardinia	100,000
"	"	Guatemala, Ecuador, New Grenada, Venezuela and Chile	500,000
"	"	Island of Cuba	1,200,000
"	"	India and China	1,000,000
		Total,	$54,000,000

The importations from Great Britain into Mexico may be illustrated from a report made by order of Parliament. For a period of seven years from 1840 to 1846, both included, the sum total of the value of the imports was nearly $82,246,705, making an average value of $12,000,000 per annum.

The principal articles of import were as follows; drugs, haberdashery and wearing apparel, arms and ammunition, malt liquors, printed books, manufactures of brass and copper, furniture, carriages, coals, cordage, manufactures of cotton, earthenware of all kinds, glassware,

hardware and cutlery, hats, iron and steel in bars, manufactured lead, prepared skins, harness and saddles, manufactures of flax, machinery and machines, and musical instruments.

Of these articles, cotton fabrics rank highest, the estimated value of the importations for the seven years amounting to more than $57,000,000, while those of linen (which come next in order of value) were more than $12,000,000, leaving only some $12,000,000, or $13,000,000, as the aggregate value of all the other imports from Great Brtiain into Mexico.

The character and value of merchandise entering into the commercial movement of Mexico with France, may be exemplified by those of the year 1851, as exhibited in the following statement made up from data furnished by the official returns of France:

IMPORTS FROM FRANCE.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.	VALUE.	DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.	VALUE.
Manufactures of silk	$1,249,038	Perfumery	$42,957
" of cotton	644,134	Precious Stones	40,000
" of wool	625,447	Clocks and Watches	39,943
" of glass	328,583	Carriages, &c	32,630
Engravings, books, &c	278,065	Jewelry	35,553
Wines	245,693	Furniture	32,581
Arms	231,419	Machines and Machinery	25,541
Manufactures of metal	179 880	Musical Instruments	23,008
Haberdashery, &c	126,549	Stearine oil	21,675
Rabit and Hare skins	504,216	Medicines	19,867
Mechanical and other tools	103,040	Iron and Steel	19,747
Dressed skins	67,017	Prepared skins	19,298
Cutlery	56,851	Silk (raw and manufactured)	15,861
Fish, pickled, &c	55 546	Toys	15,073
Artificial flowers & Fancy Goods	47,310	Olive oil	13,976
Spirits and Liquors	47,257	Umbrellas and Parasols (silk)	13,525
Manufactures of Hemp & Flax	45,921	Sundries	221,966
			$5,069,165

EXPORTS TO FRANCE.

Cochineal,	$367,025
Vanilla,	209,400
Dye woods,	405,429
Sarsaparilla and Jalap,	16,355
Hides,	4,014
Indigo,	3,731
Pepper,	3,638
Copper,	2,164
Sundry articles,	132,930
	$1,146,686

The reason of the shipments thither of the precious metals being so small in amount, is, that exchanges with England can always be more conveniently arranged than with France direct.

The importations into Mexico from Germany consist principally of linen textures, such as Silesian linen, creas, &c., &c.; to which are added, in smaller quantities, some chintzes, muslins, silk handkerchiefs, cloths, cassimeres, crystals, plain glass, fine and common hardware, arms, carriages, furniture, pianos, &c.

The following statement in detail of the imports and exports of the port of Vera Cruz for the year 1856, can be fully relied upon, the same being from the department of finance.

Statement of merchandise imported into Vera Cruz during the year 1856, *showing the respective value of each article.*

Provisions, Wines, Oils, &c.	
Olive oil	$142,107
Spirits	238,063
Beer	12,021
Cognac	11,382
Gin	19,260
Liquors	19,392
Vinegar	6,339
White Wine	163,578
Champagne	11,592
Common Claret	232,583
	$856,987

Meats, Sundries.	
Pork, Beef	$374
Beef	410
Sausages	5,626
Ham	3,858
	$10,268

Groceries.

ın	$35,523
ımon	155,221
s	18,736
egs	380
ırd	1,707
ram	115
ır	2,962
	$214,644

Fruits.

s	$10,707
s	8,931
ıds	70,057
	2,085
nuts	52
ies	7,961
	6,261
uts	197
ıs	13,311
	$119,562

Grain.

	$120,391
t (flour)	34,794
	5,934
	$161,119

Fish.

Cod	$20,897
ıes in oil	145,378
various	2,141
	$168,406

ıisions not included in the preceding classification.

	$12,766
rves	6,940
es	2,060
icelli	18,935
it	3,719
	3,837
r	13,165
	20,190
oes	543
ıe	15,898
	38,860
	$136,913

Manufactures, Cotton, &c.

n Stripes	$11,616
sh Diaper	7,286
rics	25,643
ed Cantons	41,309
n Vestings	370
Tapes	$69,424
Bed Ticks	21,194
Cottonades	13,004
Assorted Satteens	64,585
Cotton Creas	73,850
Damasks	15,890
Drills	85,773
Cotton Lace	41,184
Gloves	226
White English Yarn	92,686
White Sewing Cotton	94,900
Striped Cottons	35,942
Canvas	6,004
Silesias	73,442
Madapollanis	1,119,083
Broadcloths	113,000
Domestics	219,787
Stockings and Socks	34,407
Muslins	645,616
Velveteens	126,690
Shawls	748
Handkerchiefs	286,099
Umbrellas	3,625
Skins	11,840
Piquet	4,246
Irish Linen	121,787
Tarletan	607
Towels and Napkins	5,766
Tulle	4,995
Dresses	91,900
Chintzes	1,269,093
Unclassified Cottons	32,991
	$4,872,614

Manufactures, Woolen.

Carpeting	$27,193
Alapaca	12,917
Buyrta	30,172
Cassimeres, Doeskins	407,794
Cassinettes	12,533
Castor	10,846
Tapes and Braid	119
Covers	144
Damasks	6,577
Tartans	7,103
Woolen Yarns	7,022
Flannel	11,038
Gloves	2,224
Lastings	2,169
Stockings and Socks	936
Merinoes	40,490
Muslin de Laine	105,337
Lustrine	130,506
Shawls	128,660
Serge	4,941
Dresses	1,552
Unclassified Woolens	3,087
	$959,36(

Linens.

German Diaper	$2,530
Bleached Sheeting	43,417
Britannias	110,343
Russia Sheeting	177,116
40 m Hessians	4,811
Tapes	6,018
Coletas	4,194
Linen Ticks	1,437
Creas	217,872
Crehuelas	42,849
Drills	45,529
Lace	570
Long Lawn	24,177
Thread	3,419
Holland Linen	50,963
Irish Linens	8,226
Striped Linens	601
Linen Cambrics	2,162
Stockings and Socks	1,941
Canvas	5,179
Handkerchiefs	39,300
Platillas	182,975
Ducks	1,617
Towels and Napkins	7,155
Unclassified Linens	1,601
	$1,081,975

Silks.

Ribbon	$46,181
Scarfs and Cravats	18,049
Crape	357
Vestings	2,490
Damasks	486
Lace and Blonde	16,400
Gauze	3,012
Gloves	6,552
Mantillas and Scarfs	6,419
Mantillas	11,740
Stockings	4,724
Hankerchiefs	125,628
Shawls	167,932
Umbrellas and Parasols	3,930
Satin	7,628
Serge	2,455
Raw Silk	152,294
Tafeta	2,283
Velvets	4,982
Dresses	32,020
Sundry Silks	845,595
Unclassified Silks	293,400
	$1,754,197

Cotton and Linen Mixtures.

Diaper	$4,126
Arabias	529
Britannias	$19,082
Tapes	42,512
Fancy Ticks	5,049
Creas	70,334
Crehuelas	6,674
Damasks	703
Drills	17,505
Platillas	62,573
Silesias	9,345
Towels and Napkins	585
	$239,014

Cotton and Woolen Mixtures.

Alpacas	$40,047
Cassimeres	37,342
Cassinettes	45,121
Ribbons	33
Vestings	3,495
Damasks	12,530
Tartans	20,369
Flannels	5,595
Muslins	30,208
Shawls	2,736
Serge	1,676
Dresses	2,029
	$203,181

Cotton and Silk Mixtures.

Ribbons	$18,166
Handkerchiefs and Ties	4,151
Vestings	20,073
Lace	244
Mantillas and Scarfs	6,122
Plush	4,604
Handkerchiefs	257
Muslins	3,459
Shawls	640
Satin	12,834
Tabinet	787
Tarletan	76
Velvet	12,239
Dresses	24,317
Unclassified mixtures	52,109
	$160,078

Silk and Woolen Mixtures.

Bombazine	$1,052
Vestings	7,505
Muslins	9,314
Shawls	18,715
Dresses	7,110
Unclassified mixtures	3,992
	$47,488

Metals.

Steel	$13,299
Copper	1,101
Solder	52
Iron	102,993
Tin Plates	23,783
Brass	9,104
Manufactured Silver	1,892
Lead	2,142
Zinc	2,487
	$156,853

Merchandise not classified under the above heads.

Fans	$65,632
Raw Cotton	1,238,534
Pitch and Tar	3,225
Fire-arms	42,857
Dutch Glaze	2,430
Manufactured Hessians	10,534
Coals	5,648
Carriages and Wagons	30,790
Wax	397,919
Cigarettes	114,030
Crystal and Glass	138,105
Ironmongery	307,704
Artificial Flowers	34,007
Demijohns	7,487
Musical Instruments	48,314
Kid Gloves	20,142
Hay	634
Soap	17,434
Ropes	844
Fine Jewelry	242,641
Bricks	2,340
Books	127,075
Earthenware	154,460
Timber	5,880
Machinery	320,272
Marbles	8,185
Medicines and Chemicals	165,073
Hardware	2,234,818
Furniture	34,078
Writing Paper	28,100
Colored Paper	2,024
Wrapping Paper	9,130
Flirete Paper for Cigars	$218,818
Printing Paper	12,600
Sundry Papers	5,770
Perfumery	112,284
Pianos	51,647
Calf Skins	54,472
Morocco	7,275
Imitation Morocco	1,880
Paints	26,552
Gunpowder	38,830
Ready-made Clothing	135,813
Tallow	120
Seeds	2,110
Hats and Felt	13,014
Tobacco, manufactured	15,668
" leaf	862
" snuff	11,244
Writing Ink	916
Printing Ink	5,556
Printing Type	2,572
Stearic and Sperm Candles	100,527
Articles saved from wreck and sold by auction	10,693
	$6,689,623

Recapitulation of the value of the Preceding Merchandise.

Wines, Oils, &c.	$856,987
Meats	10,268
Groceries	214,644
Fruits	119,562
Grain	161,119
Fish	168,406
Sundry Provisions	136,913
Cottons, Broadcloaths, &c.	4,872,614
Woolens	956,360
Linens	1,081,975
Silks	1,754,197
Cotton and Linen Mixtures	239,014
Cotton and Woolen Mixtures	203,181
Cotton and Silk Mixtures	160,078
Wool and Silk Mixtures	47,488
Metals	156,853
Hardware and Sundries	6,689,623
	$17,832,282

EXPORTS FROM VERA CRUZ.

Value of merchandise exported from Vera Cruz during the year 1856.

Cocoa	$1,109	Wax Figures	$2,883
Coffee	1,705	Beans	702
Copper	27,692	Grain	383,758
Chile Pepper	102	Printed Books	285
Sweets	65	Wood	412
Chocolate	99	Coined Gold	512,722
Stuffed Birds	380	Saddles	120
Pearls	2,500	Cigars	322
Hides	99,345	Tobacco in leaf	11,561
Pepper	1,205	Vanilla	164,134
Medicinal Plants	1,021	Sarsaparilla	5,127
Coined Silver	7,653,341	Sundries	4,322
Manufactured Silver	10,958		
Jewelry	17,870	Total,	$8,942,988
Jalap	39,089		

By a careful perusal of the foregoing notes, it will be readily perceived that the greater part of the articles therein enumerated, might be articles of direct importation and exportation between the United States and Mexico, and that such will be the case does not admit of a doubt, if the commercial communication between the two countries is opened upon a reliable basis.

TONNAGE ENTERING AND CLEARING FROM MEXICO.

The number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade of Mexico during the year 1854, including such as only brought passengers and mails, and took off precious metals, were as follows:

Ports.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Ports.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Vera Cruz	156	52,513	San Blas	22	5,982
Tampico	53	7,790	Manzanillo	12	2,787
Tabasco	30	4,134	Guaymas	12	2,883
Island of Carmen	48	10,994	La Paz	1	131
Campeche	24	2,971	Acapulco	68	90,351
Sisal	27	4,024			
Mazatlan	31	7,163		484	191,723

The large amount of tonnage exhibited by Acapulco, which is nearly double the amount entered at Vera Cruz, is owing to the American mail steamers touching at the former port twice a month on their way to and from San Francisco, California, and which of themselves almost make up the amount.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement, made up from United States Treasury Reports, shows the commercial transactions between Mexico and the United States from 1826 *to* 1858 *:*

Years.	Exportation from Mexico to U. S.	Importation from U. S. into Mexico.	Years.	Exportation from Mexico to U. S.	Importation from U. S. into Mexico.
1826 ..	$3,916,000	$6,281,000	1845 ..	1,702,936	1,152,331
1827 ..	5,232,000	4,173,000	1846 ..	1,836,621	1,531,180
1828 ..	4,814,000	2,886,000	1847 ..	746,818	692,428
1829 ..	5,026,761	2,331,151	1848 ..	1,581,247	4,058,446
1830 ..	5,235,241	4,837,458	1849 ..	2,216,719	2,090,868
1831 ..	5,167,000	6,178,000	1850 ..	2,135,366	2,012,827
1832 ..	4,293,954	3,467,541	1851 ..	1,804,779	1,581,783
1833 ..	5,459,818	5,408,091	1852 ..	1,649,206	2,284,929
1834 ..	8,666,668	5,265,053	1853 ..	2,167,985	3,558,824
1835 ..	9,490,446	9,029,221	1854 ..	3,463,190	3,135,486
1836 ..	5,615,819	6,040,635	1855 ..	2,882,830	2,922,804
1837 ..	5,654,002	3,880,323	1856 ..	3,568,681	3,702,239
1838 ..	3,127,153	2,787,362	1857 ..	5,985,857	3,615,206
1839 ..	5,500,707	2,164,097	1858 ..	5,477,465	3,315,825
1840 ..	4,175,000	2,515,341			
1841 ..	3,484,957	2,036,620	Total -	$129,245,326	$109,737,332
1842 ..	1,996,694	1,534,493	Average per annum	$3,916,525	$3,325,373
1843 ..	2,782,406	1,471,937			
1844 ..	2,387,000	1,794,833			

The following is a statement of the trade between the United States and Mexico for the year ending June 30*th,* 1856 :

Exports of *Domestic Products* from the U. S. to Mexico.

In American Vessels	$1,785,106
In Foreign Vessels	679,836
	$2,464,942

Exports of *Foreign Products*, U. S. to Mexico.

In American Vessels	1 067,490	
In Foreign Vessels	169,807	
		$1,237,297
Total Exports, U. S. to Mexico		$3,702,239

Imports from Mexico into the United States.

In American Vessels	$2,899,212	
In Foreign Vessels	669,469	
Total Imports from Mexico into U. S. . . .		$3,568,681
Total trade between Mexico and the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1856		$7,270,920
Of above Imports, the amount free of duty, was . .		$2,794,889
" " " paying duty, " . .		773,792
Total Imports		$3,568,681

$8,235	of above	Imports	was in	Gold Bullion
28,451	"	"	"	Silver Bullion
65,162	"	"	"	Coined Gold
2,613,075	"	"	"	Coined Silver
$2,714,923	. .	Total amount in Gold and Silver.		

The following is a statement of the trade between the U. S. Mexico, for the year ending June 30th, 1857.

Exports of *Domestic Products* from the U. S. to Mexico.

In American Vessels	$2,229,822	
In Foreign Vessels	787,818	
		$3,017,640

Exports of *Foreign Products*, U. S. to Mexico.

In American Vessels	380,938	
In Foreign Vessels	216,628	
		597,566
Total Exports, U. S. to Mexico		$3,615,206

Imports from Mexico into the United States.

In American Vessels	3,701,317	
In Foreign Vessels	2,284,540	
Total Imports from Mexico into U. S. . . .		5,985,857
Total trade between Mexico and the U. S. for the year ending June 30th, 1857		$9,601,063
Of above Imports, the amount free of duty, was . .		$5,021,291
" " " paying duties, " .		964 566
Total Imports		$5,985,857
$21,848 of above Imports was in Gold Bullion		
200,546 " " " Silver Bullion		
114,044 " " " Coined Gold		
4,622,546 " " " Coined Silver		
$4,958,984 . . Total amount in Gold and Silver.		

It will be observed that the foregoing statements show a total interchange of trade between the United States and Mexico of $9,601,063, for the year ending 30th of June, 1857; being much larger than the average amount for the preceding years.

The following is a statement of the trade between the U. S. and Mexico, for the year ending June 30th, 1858.

Exports of *Domestic Products* from the U. S. to Mexico.

In American Vessels	$2,005,450	
In Foreign Vessels	780,402	
		$2,785,852

Exports of *Foreign Products*, U. S. to Mexico.

In American Vessels	358,702	
In Foreign Vessels	171,271	
		529,973
Total Exports U. S. to Mexico		$3,315,825

Imports from Mexico into the United States.

In American Vessels	$4,112,535
In Foreign Vessels	1,364,880
Total Imports from Mexico into U. S. . . .	$5,477,465

Total trade between Mexico and the U. S. for the year ending June 30th, 1858	$8,793,290
Of above imports the amount, free of duty, was . .	$4,615,858
" " " paying duties, " . .	861,607
Total Imports	$5,477,465

$3,163	of above Imports was in Gold Bullion
30,107	" " " Silver Bullion
23,266	" " " Gold Coin
4,312,428	" " " Silver Coin
$4,368,964	. . Total amount in Gold and Silver.

The increased shipments of silver from Mexico to the United States during the last two years, as shown by the preceding statements, indicate the commencement of an entire revolution in the destination of the precious metals exported from that country. Hitherto, the destination has been almost exclusively to England, and the annual shipments thither, legally and illegally made, have amounted to over $20,000,000.

But from this time forward, the tendency of this rich and important current must be more and more to the United States, until, with the increased production which a few years of tranquility in Mexico will secure, and more intimate relations, our annual receipts from that country of silver will equal, if not surpass, the amount we now receive from California in Gold.

Statements of vessels cleared from the United States for Mexico, during the year ending June 30th, 1857.

Port of Departure.	American.			Foreign.			Total.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
New York	28	6449	264	6	1396	65	34	7845	329
Delaware	1	228	9	....	.....	....	1	228	9
Baltimore	1	110	15	....	.....	....	1	110	15
Mobile	11	1483	75	....	.....	....	11	1483	75
Pensacola	1	130	4	....	.....	....	1	130	4
Key West	3	364	26	....	.....	....	3	364	26
St. Johns	1	233	8	....	.....	....	1	233	8
New Orleans	87	19180	924	51	5157	426	138	24337	1350
Salioria	1	170	7	....	.....	....	1	170	7
San Francisco	28	6966	272	38	7981	408	66	14947	680
Monterey	1	98	8	....	.....	....	1	98	8
San Diego	....	.....	....	1	30	5	1	30	5
San Pedro	1	120	8	....	.....	....	1	120	8
Total	164	35531	1620	96	14564	904	260	50095	2524

Statement of vessels entered the United States from Mexico, during the year ending June 30th, 1857.

Port of Entry.	American.			Foreign.			Total.		
	No of Vessels	Tonnage.	Crews.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Boston	1	177	7	....	.....	....	1	177	7
Providence	1	71	6	....	.....	....	1	71	6
New York	30	7207	293	3	460	26	33	7667	319
Baltimore	1	112	7	1	187	4	2	299	11
Norfolk	2	280	13	....	.....	....	2	280	13
Charleston	1	210	8	1	279	12	2	489	20
Mobile	5	536	33	....	.....	....	5	536	33
Pensacola	2	407	14	....	.....	....	2	407	14
Key West	5	786	34	....	.....	....	5	786	34
New Orleans	63	14379	728	48	5280	443	111	19659	1171
Teche	1	131	7	....	.....	....	1	131	7
San Francisco	22	2967	197	26	4199	249	48	7166	446
San Pedro	....	.....	....	1	120	8	1	120	8
San Diego	....	.....	....	1	30	5	1	30	5
Total	134	27263	1347	81	10555	747	215	37818	2094

Statement of Foreign vessels entered United States from, and cleared to Mexico, during the year ending June 30th, 1857.

Nationality.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Mexican	66	7839	609	72	8015	618
British	1	40	6	4	850	46
French	2	347	15	4	1753	71
Danish	----	------	----	3	1124	46
Hamburg	----	------	----	3	1107	37
Oldenburg	----	------	----	1	106	7
Sardinian	2	436	21	3	654	30
Belgian	1	160	8	----	------	----
Spanish	3	787	38	----	------	----
Prussian	1	140	7	----	------	----
Chilian	1	293	10	----	------	----
Peruvian	2	239	16	1	107	7
Hanoverian	----	------	----	1	141	7
New Granadian	2	274	17	2	274	14
Sicilian	----	------	----	1	120	9
Bremen	----	------	----	1	313	12
Total	81	10,555	747	96	14,564	904

Goods free of duties under the Tariff now in force, which is that of January 31, 1856.

Animals of all kinds, except horses castrated.
Coal, mineral.
Charcoal, animal and vegetable.
Coaches and cars for railroads.
Collections of minerals.
Coins, ancient or modern.
Curious objects of natural history.
Draughts and models of machinery and houses.
Earths, stone and bricks.
Firewood.
Guano.

Houses of wood and iron.
Letters for printing.
Maps, marine and topographical charts.
Marble, unwrought and for flooring.
Machinery for agriculture, the sciences, industry, mining and the arts.
Plows.
Printing ink, and rags for making paper.
Plants, exotics.
Printed books, not bound or in paper covers.
Quicksilver.
Railroad iron.
Steam engines or locomotives.
Silver and gold of every description.
Slates for roofing.
Timber for construction.
Vessels of all kinds and classes.
Whale oil taken in the Pacific.

The average rate of duties under the present Tariff of Mexico is about 30 per cent.

Rates of duties under the Mexican Tariff of 1856.

Denomination of Merchandise.	No., weight or measure.	Rate of duty.
Almonds, sweet and Bitter	per quin. 101 lbs.Eng.	$4,00
" in the shell	" "	2,00
Apples, bitter	" "	1,00
Arrack, in bottles or casks, for which bottles and casks a separate duty is to be paid	" "	12,00
Artificial flowers	libra, 1 14-1000 lbs.	60c.
Beer, Ale, Porter and cider in bottles	101	4,00
" " " " in casks	"	2,00
Biscuit, or ship bread	"	2,40
Books, printed	"	2,00
Boots and shoes of India Rubber	"	9,00
" " of Leather		prohibited
Bottles of glass, common	dozen	45c.
" " smaller	"	30c.
Brass in sheets	101 lbs	6,00
Bricks, common	1,000	1,00
" glazed	"	3,00

Denomination of Merchandise.	No. weight or measure.	Rate of Duty.
Broadcloth	square, vara or yard	50c.
Brushes	101 lbs.	6,00 to 18,00
Butter, gross weight	"	4,80
Buttons, metal, horn, whalebone, common,	"	6,00
Buttons, fine, silvered and gilt	"	18,00
Cables and cordage	"	2,40
Camphor, refined	ad valorem	40 per cent.
Candles, stearine	101 lbs	4,00
" spermaceti	"	12,00
Cassia	1 14-1000 lbs.	50c.
Cards, playing	"	prohibited
Cheese of all kinds, gross weight	101 lbs.	3,00
Cinnamon	1 14-1000 lbs	50c.
Clocks	101 lbs.	6,00 to 18,00
Clothing, ready made, all kinds	ad valorem	60 per cent.
Cloves	1 14-1000	30c.
Coaches and other carriages	Each	15,00 to 180,00
" omnibuses		80,00
Coals		free
Cocoa from Guayaquil, Para and islands	101 lbs	2,40
" from all other places	"	5,00
Coffee		prohibited
Combs	"	1,80 to 24,00
Copper, in sheets	ad valorem	40 per cent.
Cork	101 lbs	1,20
Cotton, raw, free of internal duties	"	1,50
" bleached and unbleached cloths, ribbed and plain, not exceeding 30 threads weft and warp on the quarter inch, at and under one vara wide,	per vara (yard).	3 cents
" the same, exceeding 30 threads weft and warp on the quarter inch, at and under one vara wide	per vara	5 cents
" Stockings of all kinds for grown persons.	per dozen	45 cents
" Stockings for children	"	30 "
" Handkerchiefs	each	4 to 5 cents
" Laces of all kinds	1 14-1000 lbs	1,20
Cutlery	101 lbs	9,00
Demijohns	dozen	60c.
Earthen and stone ware all kinds	101 bs	3,00
Porcelain of all kinds	"	3,00
Figs	"	1,00
Fire-arms, guns and rifles	"	12,00 to 18,00
Fish	"	2,00 to 3,00
Flour, wheat		prohibited except for Yucatan, Tampico, Matamoras and the Northern Frontier Custom Houses.
Gin in bottles and casks, which latter pay separate duties	101 lbs	$10,00
Glass, wares of all kinds, without allowance for breakage.	"	3,60
" window, without allowance for breakage	"	5,00

Denomination of Merchandise.	No. weight or measure.	Rate of Duty.
Gold leaf or tinsel	"	9,00
Gunpowder, except for sporting	1 14-1000 lbs.	50c.
Hams and Sausages	101	5,00
Hats, gents' of all kinds	each	2,00
Household furniture	ad valorem	25 per cent
Ice	101 lbs	3c.
Iron in sheets	"	2,00 to 2,50
Lard, see flour		
Lead, crude and in shot	ad valorem	20 per cent.
Linen, carpeting	vara	5c.
" sheetings	"	3½c.
" tapes	1 14-1000 lbs.	40c.
" gloves and stockings	doz.	45c.
" thread	1 14-1000 lbs.	45c.
" bleached and unbleached plain cloths	vara	5c. to 7c.
" handkerchiefs	doz.	50c. to 2,00
Liquors of all kinds	101 lbs	prohibited unless specially defined in tariff, stout in bottles . $4,80
Medicinal drugs	ad valorem	40 per cent.
Molasses	"	50 " "
Musical instruments, all kinds, except pianos and organs	101 lbs	9,00
Nutmegs	ad valorem	40 per cent.
Oil, spermaceti	101 lbs	12,00
Paper, all kinds writing and wrapping	"	8,00 to 9,00
" hangings	"	3,00
" printing	"	2,50
Pepper of all kinds	"	4,80
Pianos	ad valorem	30 per cent.
Plows and shares		free
Pork, salt, hams, &c.	101 lbs	5,00
Prunes and Raisins	101	1,00
Rye and all other grain, see flour		
Rice		prohibited
Rum in bottles and casks, bottles and casks pay separate duty	101 lbs	12,00
Saltpetre, crude and refined	ad valorem	40 per cent.
Silk, blonde and other lace, mittings of all kinds	1 14-1000 lbs.	7,20
" untwisted	"	1,20
" sewing	"	1,80
" other, not separately defined		
Soap, fine	101 lbs	24,00
Steel	101	1,25
Tallow, raw and refined	ad valorem	50 per cent.
Teas, all kinds	1 14-1000 lbs.	35c.
Tin in plates	ad valorem	20 per cent.
Tiles	per 1,000	75c.
Tobacco of all kinds can only be imported on demand of the Government, as it is a monopoly		
Umbrellas, cotton	each	25c.
" silk	"	75c.
Vinegar in barrels, nett weight	101	1,00
Wax, bleached and unbleached	"	13,25

Denomination of Merchandise.	No. weight or measure.	Rate of Duty.
Wax, virgin	101 lbs	12,00
" manufactures of	"	prohibited
Whalebone, unmanufactured	"	4,00
Wheat and all other grain, see flour		
Wood, timber for buildings		free
" masts and spars		"
" boxes of	ad valorem	25 per cent.
" staves and heading, gross weight	101	30c.
" fine, in veneers	1,000 square feet	4,80
" for building, already worked		free
" shingles		"
Wool, raw, nett weight	101 lbs	2,40
" carpeting, all kinds	per square vara	20c. to 45c.
" socks	dozen	48c.
" cassimeres, twilled	vara	45c.
" cloths, white and colored plain cloths at and under one vara wide	per vara	50c.
Woolen cloths of all colors, worked, unworked, crossed, striped and twilled at and under one vara wide	per vara	12c.

The articles formerly prohibited are now permitted entry at Vera Cruz, at sixteen per cent. duty.

Additional Duties on Merchandise.

All foreign goods imported into the Mexican Republic are liable to the following additional fixed duties, besides the import duty, regulated by the tariff, viz:

1. A municipal duty of 12½ cents for every package weighing 200 pounds, payable to the custom-house at the port of discharge.

2. An internal improvement duty of one-fifth of the foreign or import duty, also payable at the port of discharge.

3. An internal duty of one-tenth the amount of the foreign duty, payable at the time of dispatching the goods into the interior.

4. A registering duty of one-fifth of the foreign duty, payable at the interior custom-house to which the goods are destined.

5. Sinking fund duty of one-fourth of the foreign duty, payable at the Treasury, in bonds of the public consolidated and liquidated debt.

It will be observed that the above additional duties on foreign goods imported and remitted to the interior, amount to about 75 per cent. on the original import duty designated by the tariff. The exportation of gold and silver in bars, sheets, or dust, is strictly prohibited, as also gold and silver ores. The following can be exported on payment of the prefixed duties:

Coined or worked gold, ...	½ per cent.
Coined silver dollars, ...	6 "
Stamped silver, ...	7 "

Mexican Custom House Regulations for Passengers.

1. Every passenger arriving at the ports of the Republic shall be free to land without passport or letter of security, and shall be at liberty to take ashore a small bundle of wearing apparel.

2. As soon as the vessel is brought to anchor, her captain shall form a list of his passengers and their luggage, with which the collector, or other custom-house officer, shall immediately proceed to the dispatch of the luggage.

3 The examination shall be conducted in a spirit of liberality, and within the period precisely necessary for its due performance. There shall be in attendance an official speaking the languages, who shall explain to strangers the requisitions and formalities of this ordinance.

4. Every passenger can enter free of duty as much as ten pounds of cigars, (puros), or cigarettes, (cigarros,) one bottle of snuff, two bottles of wine, or liqueur, two watches, with their chains and seals, one pair of pistols, one sword, one rifle, musket, or carbine, and pair of musical instruments, excepting pianos or organs.

5. Passengers are prohibited the introduction with their luggage of goods, by the piece, jewelry, gold or silver wrought, unless of personal wear, or of any other commercial commodity, specified in this ordinance; but should they, through ignorance, or as presents to their families and friends, bring in small quantities any of these articles, by making, before the commencement of the examination, a declaration on oath of the fact, the officer of customs shall appraise the articles and collect the corresponding duties.

The dispatch of private apparel and jewelry is at the discrimination of the custom house officers, with due regard for the character and personality of the travelers.

6. Operatic or comic artists shall be permitted, besides the exemptions already conceded to passengers, to introduce free of duty their scenic costumes and ornaments, provided the same make a part of their luggage, and be not in excess. Should the officers consider the amount excessive, they shall collect thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, or by appraisement, to be practiced in the manner prescribed for goods entered under appraisement.

7. The supreme government will ordain what is convenient as regards the privileges and exemptions to be extended to colonists and imigrants.

PORT CHARGES, &c.

ART. III. *of the General Ordinance of Maratime and Frontier Custom-houses of the Mexican Republic, of January* 31, 1856.

DUTIES AND EXEMPTIONS ON NATIONAL AND FOREIGN VESSELS.

Foreign vessels, conveying merchandise, passengers, and correspondence to the ports of the Repnblic, shall pay the following dues; and no authority, either the general, or the local, or municipal, of the ports, shall have power to impose any other:

1. For every ton of measurement (tonnage of burgos),	$1 00
For pilot and anchorage dues, . . .	25 00
For light-house dues on entrance and departure, .	25 00
For pilot and anchorage dues in ports authorized for coasting trade	12 00
2. All steamers, though freighted with merchandise, are, without regard to their nationality, exempt from tonnage dues, but shall pay, for pilot and anchorage dues, ...	30 00
For pilot and anchorage dues, in ports open to coasting trade,.	20 00
For light-house dues on entrance, when conveying merchandise, ...	100 00
For light-house dues on departure, after discharging merchandise, ...	100 00
3. Foreign and national sailing vessels, freighted with coal for the depots established in the ports of the Republic, by permission of Government, are exempted from the payment of tonnage dues, and shall be required to pay alone the pilot, anchorage, and light-house dues, already mentioned.	

4. In the event of their bringing coal and merchandise, they shall pay, also, for every ton which they shall measure, (tonnage of burgos,) $1 00

5. Foreign vessels visiting one or more ports of the Republic, to freight with logwood or other national products, shall be exempt from light-house and tonnage dues, on proof of the payment of the same in the port where they discharged cargo, subject, nevertheless, to the pilot and anchorage dues already set forth.

6. National vessels, freighted with foreign or national products and effects, from one or more ports of the Republic, shall be exempt from the charge of tonnage dues, paying alone as follows:

For light-house dues on entrance	$3 00
For light-house dues on departure	3 00
For pilot and anchorage dues, when not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons	10 00
When exceeding one hundred and fifty tons . .	25 00

In the ports opened to the coasting trade they shall pay but the half of these charges.

7. After payment of the dues expressed in this article, at the proper maritime custom-house, no compensation or impost of any kind shall be collected from the captains of national or foreign vessels, either by the sailors or the captains of the port, the health officer, or custom-house guards or clerks.

8. National and foreign vessels of war are excepted from the payment of tonnage, pilot, anchorage and light-house dues, as are also mail packets, to which Government might have previously conceded more ample privileges or exemptions than those expressed in this general ordinance, which privileges shall be unimpaired during the full term for which they have been granted.

9. All foreign vessels, coming with the sole object of taking or conveying passengers, correspondence, metals,

treasure or logwood, can enter into all the ports of the Republic opened to the coasting or foreign trade, without paying tonnage dues.

10. Whaling ships and others off on long voyages, destined for foreign ports, can enter freely those of the Republic with the object of wintering, taking in water or provisions, or of repairing damages, without incurring the exaction of tonnage or other dues.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mexican Coins.

1 onza	gold	=	16 dollars,
1 peso . . .	silver	=	1 dollar,
1 real	silver	=	12½ cents,
1 medio real,	silver	=	6¼ cents,
1 quartillo . .	copper	=	3⅛ cents,
1 tlaco . . .	copper	=	1 9/16 cents.

Measures.

1 foot . . . . . = 0,928, English,
1 vara (3 feet, Mexican,) . = 2,784 feet, English,
1 legua (2,663 to 1 meridian,) = 5,000 varas = 2,636 miles, English.

Weights.

1 onza . . .	(8 ochavos)	=	1 ounce,
1 marco . .	(8 onzas)	=	½ pound,
1 libra . . .	(2 marcos)	=	1 pound,
1 arroba . .	(25 libras)	=	25 pounds,
1 quintal . .	(4 arrobas)	=	100 pounds,
1 carga . .	(3 quintals)	=	300 pounds,
1 fanega . . .	(140 pounds)	=	2 bushels nearly,

Land Measures.

Names of Measures.	Figures of Measures.	Length of the Figure in varas	Breadth in varas.	Areas in square varas.
Sitio de Ganado mayor	square	5,000	5,000	25,000,000
Criadero de Ganado mayor . . .	square	2,500	2,500	6,250,000
Sitio de Ganada *menor*	square	3,333⅓	3,333	11,111,111 1-9
Criadero de Ganada *menor* . . .	square	1,666⅔	1,666⅔	2,777,777 7-9
Caballeria de tierra	right-angled parallelogram	1,104	552	609,408
Media caballeria	square	552	552	304,704
Cuarto caballeria or suerte de tierra,	right-angled parallelogram	552	276	152,352
Fanega de Sembradura de maiz .	right-angled parallelogram	376	184	56,784
Solar para casa	square	50	50	2,500
Fondo legal para pueblos . . .	square	1,200	120	1.440,000

The Mexican vara is the unit of measure of length.

PORTS OF ENTRY FOR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

In the Gulf of Mexico.

Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Sisal, Campeche, Tabasco, Isla del Carmen (Laguna), Coatzacoalcos.

In the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California.

La Ventosa, Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan, Guaymas.

CUSTOM HOUSES ON THE FRONTIER.

On the Northern Frontier.

Matamoras, Camargo, Mier Piedras Negras, Monterey, or Laredo, Presidio del Norte, Paso del Norte.

On the Southern Frontier.

Tonala, Zapaluta.

PORTS OPEN TO THE COASTING TRADE.

In the Gulf of Mexico.

Alvarado, Tecolutla Tuxpan, Santacomapan

In the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California.

La Escondida, Sihuantanejo, Altata, Navachiste, La Paz, Cape San Lucas.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE

Was composed in 1856 of 79 vessels, not including the boats and lighters employed in the ports of foreign entry, nor those employed on the rivers, nor coasting vessels engaged in carrying merchandise between various points on the coast.

Forty-seven were registered in the department of the Gulf of Mexico, and 32 in that of the Pacific.

The character and tonnage of these vessels is as follows :

Steamers,	1.	Tonnage,	179
Barks,	2.	"	484
Brigs,	18.	"	2,161
Schooners,	55.	"	3,642
Sloops,	3.	"	85
Total,	79.		6,561

In addition to this, there has lately been established in the port of Tampico, a small steamer of 190 tons to be used as a tug boat and to assist in the discharge of vessels.

The Naval Force of Mexico is as follows :

In the department of the Gulf,	4 steamers of	10 guns
" "	5 schooners of	17 "
" "	2 transports	
		33 "
In the department of the Pacific,	2 Barques of	4 guns,
" "	2 shooners of	3 "
		7 "
Total,	15 vessels	40 guns.

DOMESTIC OR INTERIOR TRADE.

His excellency, Don Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, in his work entitled "Cuadro Sinoptico," of the Mexican Republic in 1856, reviews the domestic trade of Mexico as follows: "Although it is somewhat difficult, in the absence of complete data, to give a correct statement of the interior commerce of the Republic, or of the value of its domestic exchanges, it is nevertheless easy, by calculation, to arrive at an approximate result, taking as a basis the produce of its agriculture, of its industry, of the mines and cattle, as well as the conveyances of real estate, and, finally, the amount of foreign merchandise computed according to its value in the interior markets; all of which cannot be estimated at less than $450,000,000 per annum, and admitting that one-half of the national products are not articles of mercantile speculation, on account of their passing from production to immediate consumption, and that the other half only passes through two hands ere disappearing from circulation, it is, beyond doubt, apparent that the interior commerce of the Republic proceeding as above stated, amounts, at the present date, annnually, to more than $400,000,000. As a proof of there being no exaggeration in the above estimate, it will suffice to say, that, according to the mercantile statistics published by the Board of Trade in Mexico, Puebla, Queretaro, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi and Guadalajara, from the years 1842 to 1846, inclusive, the value of domestic and foreign goods, including specie *legally introduced* in those six departments above, based upon the custom-house valuation, which is generally less than real value, amounted, annually, to more than $40,000,000.

The medium of exchanges by drafts, although not generally understood or adopted throughout the Republic, being in operation only between the capital and such points as are open to foreign commerce and the principal cities, amounts, according to reliable data, to thirty or forty million dollars per annum.

The banking and discount business for loaning money at interest on mortgage, or other good securities, as well as for discounting bills and notes at short dates, is also of some importance; as over and above the large amount of funds belonging to the clergy and other religious bodies, (which have, in reality, for many years past, formed a great national bank, their real estate, representing, as it does, from eighty to one hundred million dollars, gaining interest,) this class of business, which more than any other affords to those who exercise it the advantage of appropriating to themselves the produce of industry and the labor of others by the agency of their capital, has become quite general in all the departments enjoying any kind of industry and commercial activity. The total value of operations effected in the city of Mexico alone amounts annually to between eight and ten million dollars, and that done in the other parts and cities of the Republic to an equal sum."

MEANS OF INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION.

The conveyance of all kinds of merchandise throughout the Republic of Mexico is effected by pack mules, and wagons drawn by mules and oxen. With this system and the bad state of the roads generally, it will be

easily understood that transportation is not only slow but costly, and one of the chief obstacles in the way of the development of the great resources of the country. The average distance performed by mules and wagons is from fifteen to eighteen miles per day, with the exception, however, of an enterprise recently established, which runs a line of wagons from Vera Cruz to Queretaro, and *vice versa*, passing through the city of Mexico, averaging during the dry season from 36 to 45 miles per day, thus performing the journey, (390 miles,) in 11 days.

The cost of transporting merchandise varies much from one place to another, according to the price of wages and pasture, always rising, however, during the rainy season. As a general thing, freights on the most frequented roads do not exceed two cents per arroba of 25 lbs per Mexican league.

Personal traveling is generally performed on horse or muleback, which is not only the most economical, but in many cases the only possible way, owing to the narrow and precipitous roads between many towns. On the high roads, traveling and transportation are performed by conveyances of various kinds drawn by horses and mules. In some parts of the tropics, as, for instance, between Jalapa and Vera Cruz, litters supported by mules or men are used. For the general conveyance of passengers, besides private carriages, there exists a line of diligences which perform round trips from Mexico to Vera Cruz, to San Blas on the Pacific, and to other points of the interior, in the following order: to Puebla every day; to Orizava and Vera Cruz, Pachuca and Toluca, during six days of the week; to San Blas,

Morelia, Cuernavaca, Cautla, Tulancingo, three times a week; and from Guanajuato to Leon three times a week. Besides the above principal line of diligences, there are others performing service between the following places: from Puebla to Vera Cruz, by Perote and Jalapa; from Mexico to Ameca and Ixmiquilpan; from Guadalajara to Zapotlan; from Lagos to Zacatecas, by Aquascalientes; from Puebla to Matamoras, Izucar; and from Sisal to Merida, three times a week. The fare by the diligences is not the same on all roads, but as a general rule, the rate varies from twenty to forty cents per Mexican league.

The total number of trips performed by the general line of diligences, from 1851 to 1853, inclusive, and of passengers conveyed, was:

Years.	Trips.	No. of Passengers.
1851	17,316	46,452
1852	16,667	43,813
1853	17,331	42,430
Total	51,314	134,695

The diligences afford great advantages to travelers, not only on account of their repeated journeys and quickness, averaging, as they do, from nine to twelve miles per hour, according to the state of the road, but for their regularity of time. By means of this "general line of diligences," a traveler can traverse the Republic from one sea to the other—a distance of 912 miles, from the port of Vera Cruz to that of San Blas, on the Pacific, passing through the principal cities, including the capital, in the short space of eleven days. Part of the time

is spent in resting at the different towns on the road, so that in reality the time spent in traveling, changing horses and feeding, is only 144 hours.

Arrangements are in contemplation for a good carriage road from the city of Mexico to Acapulco. This will enable passengers landing at Vera Cruz to reach Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, and *vice versa*, with safety and despatch; thus affording them a tour through one of the most beautiful and picturesque countries in the world, and accomplishing the route to California in as short a time as by any other route, viz:

From New Orleans or Mobile to Vera Cruz .	4 days,
" Vera Cruz to Mexico	2 "
" Mexico to Acapulco	3 "
" Acapulco to San Francisco . . .	7 "
Total . .	16 days.

When the several railroads, now in course of construction, leading to New Orleans and Mobile are completed, the journey from New York, via the city of Mexico, to San Francisco can easily be accomplished in twenty-one or twenty-two days.

AGRICULTURE.

This branch of industry is reviewed by Senor Lerdo de Tejada, as follows:

The agricultural productions of Mexico are still limited to the absolute necessaries for the consumption of its inhabitants, and the extent of ground under tillage is not equal to more than one-eighth of the whole size of the Republic.

The principal productions are maize, beans, and chile, (which three articles in general constitute the only food used by the poorer class,) wheat, barley, rice, potatoes, peas, lentils, American aloe, nopal, sugar cane, cocoa, coffee, cotton, tobacco, pepper, anis, vanilla, sarsaparilla, olives, and all kinds of fruits and horticultural productions, to which can be added indigo, cochineal, wax, and silk, of which two last articles large quantities are already produced in the States of Michoacan, Jalisco, and Guanajuato.

As regards the annual value of the agricultural produce of Mexico, the statistics are so limited and unsatisfactory that it is quite impossible to arrive at any thing like a correct estimate. The most reliable information which we possess is contained in an account presented in the year 1817, by Don Jose Maria Quiroz, at that time secretary to the consulado in Vera Cruz, and according to whom, the total value of agricultural produce in New Spain amounted then to $138,850,121 annually, including $4,997,496, as the amount of produce exported; which sum, when compared with the then existing population of 5,810,005, gives an average of $24 per head. This estimate, however, cannot serve as a basis to arrive at its present value, considering the progress, even though slow, which has been made since, in this and all other branches of industry.

For want of better data, we will take the amount of population, and calculating the quantity of agricultural produce necessary for the support of each person at $25 per annum, or about 6¼ cents per day, the result is a yearly produce equal in value to $197,000,000; and if to

this be added the produce consumed by cattle, the production of cotton, which amounts annually to 70,000 quintals, and that of cochineal to 625,000 lbs., as well as of silk and wax, and many other products, it will be seen that the territorial value of produce in this Republic, cannot be estimated totally at less than $220,000,000; and if to this be added $40,000,000, as the value of reproduction in all kinds of horses, cattle, and poultry, and of their natural produce, such as milk, eggs, tallow, &c., &c., all of which is considered under the head of agriculture, the annual value of this branch throughout the whole country may be safely estimated at $260,000,000.

In order to give a more clear idea regarding the various agricultural productions of the country they are presented under their special heads, as follows:

Sugar Cane. The cultivation of sugar cane, as much from its enormous yield as from its good quality, is of the greatest importance in the Republic, and ought to be one of the principal articles produced for exportation. In Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Michoacan, Tabasco, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Yucatan, Sonora, and Lower California, exist large plantations. In the first six States mentioned above, are manufactured yearly 40,000,000 pounds of sugar in the following proportions:

Mexico,	25,000,000 lbs.
Puebla,	4 000,000
Vera Cruz,	2.500,000
Michoacan,	5,000 000
Tabasco,	2,000,000
Oaxaca,	1,500,000
	40,000,000

Coffee has been produced of very good quality in the districts of Autlan and Tepic, in the State of Jalisco; but the best is found in Cuernavaca, Colima, and some parts of the State of Vera Cruz; which is, as before stated, equal in quality to the best produced in any part of the world.

Tobacco is cultivated with success in many parts of the Republic, and is destined to become an article of extensive exportation, particularly that produced in Tabasco, called "Tabaco de Corral," and, in fact, that of many other districts can be favorably compared with the best grown in Cuba.

Indigo is found wild in great quantities in many parts of Oaxaca, Tabasco, Yucatan, Chiapas, Michoacan, and Colima. That produced in the last mentioned place is considered to be of a superior quality.

Rice is cultivated to a considerable extent in Tierra Caliente, in damp and marshy situations, and yields from 40 to 60 per cent. It is destined to become one of the principal objects of agricultural industry, as the soil and climate of many localities is peculiarly adapted to its growth.

Cocoa of excellent quality is found in Tabasco and Soconusco, in the State of Chiapas, and other places in the States on that side of the Gulf, and, perhaps, yields the best in the world. (See Tabasco.)

Flax and Hemp is successfully cultivated: the latter, particularly, in the southern districts of Michoacan, where it grows even spontaneously. The product is very large, and the fabrics made from it highly approved.

Cotton. Throughout the cotton growing districts of

the United States the cotton plant is of annual growth; frost destroys it, and the planter is obliged to renew the seed for every crop. But in the Tierra Caliente of Mexico this is not requisite, as the tree propagates itself, and the laborers are only required to keep the fields clear of useless vegetation. The production, however, is very limited, not at all meeting the wants of the factories in the Republic, and, probably, does not exceed in the aggregate over 25,000 bales of 400 lbs. each per annum.

Cochineal. The cultivation of this article has always been of the greatest importance in the State of Oaxaca. The crop and value of it in the years 1854 and 1855 was in that State alone as follows:

	Cochineal Zacatillo.	Granna blanca.	Granilla.	Value.
1854.	150,525 lbs.	632,625 lbs.	2 450 lbs.	$523,433
1855.	145,050 "	500 525 "	1,550 "	459,709
Total,	295,575	1,133,150	4,000	$983,142

Vanilla. The vanilla bean is cultivated on a few plantations in Oaxaca, and also grows there, as in many other parts of the coast, spontaneously, in large quantities. In the State of Vera Cruz it is extensively cultivated, and has become one of the principal articles of exportation, with a gradual increase of shipments annually.

The Grape. Although the cultivation of the vine would be a most important branch of industry, still it is at present limited principally to the town of Parras, in the State of Coahuila, where excellent wine has been produced. In Chiahuahua and Sonora, however, wine and brandy are produced from the grape, and in Durango, Zacatecas, and Jalisco, a liquor called "Mescal" is manufactured to a large extent.

Maize. This plant, which is indigenous to America, is cultivated as well in the hot regions as in the temperate and cold. It has a very large consumption in this country, both for human food and for fattening animals. In the hot regions it produces from 250 to 300 grains for each one planted, and in a district near the capital as many as 600. In many parts of the country two crops are gathered annually, and, in fact, there are frequent instances on the Gulf coast of three harvests on the same ground in one year.

Frijol, or Black Bean. In the fields of wheat and maize is sown the frijol, or black bean, which is most extensively consumed in Mexico, and is as much of a national dish with the Mexicans as the potato is with the Irish.

Wheat is cultivated on all the central table lands The best is found in Atlisco, in the State of Puebla, and in the fertile valleys between Queretaro and Guanajuato, called the Bajio, where it yields 60 bushels to one sown. In some parts of the State of Sonora, and other sections of the Republic, the yield has been computed by reliable authorities at nearly double that amount.

Barley. This grain is also extensively cultivated on all the central table lands with equally abundant harvests. There is a very great consumption of it throughout the country, as it is one of the principal articles of forage used by the muleteers and wagoners for the animals of the immense transportation trains.

Trees. Besides almost every variety of fruit trees to be found in other parts of the world, Mexico possesses an inexhaustible source of wealth in the natural products of her forests, which furnish abundantly a supply

of the several woods employed in ship-building and other mechanical arts, either for works of use or fancy.

In fine, it may be said that every branch of agricultural industry is susceptible of augmentation and improvement, and if a proper spirit of enterprise could once be awakened in its inhabitants, Mexico would soon become one of the most prosperous and flourishing commercial countries on the American continent, affording to her sister Republic a more favorable opportunity than that hitherto enjoyed, for the mutual exchange of the numerous articles of American manufacture for the rich products of Mexican soil. The chief evil that now exists, is the constant drain of specie, and the diversion of enormous amounts from the natural arteries of national enterprise into European channels, in payment of imported goods. Let the Mexican people learn that such luxuries and necessaries as they desire, can be purchased with other equivalents besides hard silver dollars; and that in commercial exchange with the United States they can have what they desire without submitting to the impoverishment they yearly undergo by dealing outside the continent. Let them learn this, or let them have facilities to improve the knowledge of it, and their rich gold and silver mines will be converted into a circulating medium among the inhabitants instead of finding its way into the vaults of European speculators; and the people of Mexico would then be induced to turn their attention to important national enterprises that would result in the future prosperity and agrandizement of the whole country.

MINES AND COINAGE OF MEXICO.

The great wealth of Mexico, according to developments up to the present day, consists in her mines. It is true that the capital and labor, both foreign and domestic, used in that country, have been devoted to the production of the precious metals, and though under a new order of things, agriculture and manufactures will doubtless receive greater attention, still, the abundance of minerals throughout the length and breadth of the land is so great that its mines must always constitute the leading interest.

The minerals of Mexico are of silver, gold, copper, iron, zinc, lead, *magistral*, antimony, arsenic, sulphur, cobalt, &c., &c. The mines of gold and silver have only been worked extensively, and silver forms the principal currency of the country and the great article of export.

In treating upon Mexico, there is no subject so unsatisfactory and bewildering as that which relates to the production of her mines. Humboldt who wrote in 1803, gives some valuable statistics of mining operations in Mexico previous to that period. He gives the total amount of silver raised from the Mexican mines from the conquest in 1521 to 1803, as $1,767,952,000 according to the official returns, and adding one-seventh for unregistered silver, he makes the grand total $2,027,952,000. Ward gives the total coinage from 1733 to 1826 as represented by government returns, the total of which is $1,133,658,611.

The ancient Mexicans, properly speaking, had no coin. The conquerors introduced it into the colony, and coining dates from the building of a mint in the city of Mexico, in 1535. For many years after the invasion, pieces of gold and silver were stamped by officials of the Crown, which constituted them a circulating medium. The coinage of money in Mexico presents two great epochs; first, from the establishment of a mint in the city of Mexico, up to the Independence; and second, from the Independence down to the present date. The first period affords three subdivisions, viz.: "Moneda Macuqina," or Irregular coins; "Moneda Columnaria," or Colonade coin; and "Moneda de Busto," or Bust coin. The first was so called, owing to its irregular form and weight, and was stamped by means of a hammer, with a cross, two Lions and two Columns on one side; and on the reverse, with the name of the reigning King. The second received the name of "Colonade," from presenting on one side the Arms of Spain, supported by the Columns of Hercules. This was the first coin struck in the mint according to the rules of art. The third or "Bust coin," is that with which we are acquainted, bearing the effigy of the last King who ruled Mexico.

The following statement of the coinage of Mexico from the conquest down to and including the year 1856, is from official data furnished by the Ministerio de Fomento

Amount coined in each of the different mints of Mexico from the conquest to 1856 *inclusive.*

Mints	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.
Mexico	$2,129,093,200	$76,447,439	$4,593,765	$2,211,034,404
Chihuahua	10,593,397	956,992	50,428	11,600,818
Culiacan	7,037,530	2,604,410	.....	9,641,940
Durango	29,841,957	2,831,916	.....	32,673,873
Guadalajara	25,056 753	651,317	62,069	25,770,140
Guadalupe y Calvo	2,063,958	2,311,104	.....	4.375,062
Guanajuato	122,635,825	10,885,820	.....	133,521,645
San Luis Potosi	37,302,201	.....	23,517	37,325,718
Sombrerete	1,551,249	.....	.....	1,551,249
Tlalpan	959,116	203,544	.....	1,162,660
Zacatecas	167,980,493	.....	107,949	168,088,442
Total	$2,534,115,679	$96,892,542	$5,737,728	$2,636,745,951

The yearly coinage of the mints of Mexico, increased in steady progression from the time of the establishment of the first mint in the city of Mexico in 1535 up to the year 1805, when the highest amount was reached, being for that year $27,000,000.

The total Coinage of the Mints of Mexico since the War of Independence is as follows:

1822	$9.816.525	1840	$13.162.567
1823	9.785.024	1841	13.475.632
1824	9.560.472	1842	13.800.266
1825	8.927.658	1843	12.075.698
1826	8.177.471	1844	13.671.230
1827	10.395.291	1845	15.236.717
1828	10.237.448	1846	15.414.453
1829	12.164.483	1847	17.636.115
1830	11.608.871	1848	19.203.688
1831	10.258.299	1849	19.386.570
1832	12.216.460	1850	19.389.336
1833	12.642.876	1851	17.481.934
1834	12.972.148	1852	18.190.514
1835	11.815.687	1853	17.028.946
1836	11.530.622	1854	17.249.921
1837	11.470.509	1855	17.593.475
1838	13.084.267	1856	19.205.656
1839	12.525.085		
Total since Independence of Mexico,			$478.391.914

The following is the coinage of the different mints of Mexico in the years 1855 *and* 1856.

IN 1855.

Mints.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Culiacan,	$144,208	$737,968	$882,176
Chihuahua,	17,536	475,500	493,036
Durango,	73,647	609,171	682,818
Mexico,	155,263	4,013 359	4,168 622
Guanajuato,	555,200	4,698,800	5,254,000
Guadalajara	10,368	633,662	644,030
San Luis Potosi,	——	1,849,795	1,849,795
Zacatecas,	——	3,619,000	3,619,000
Aggregate,	$956.222	$16,637,255	$17,593,477

IN 1856.

Mints.	Gold	Silver.	Total.
Culiacan,	$279.668	$658 536	$938,204
Chihuahua,	10,064	400 000	410,064
Durango,	57,072	533,652	590,724
Mexico,	164,297	4,401,793	4,566,090
Guanajuato,	479,476	4,306,524	4 786,000
Guadalajara,	5,236	556,486	562,574
San Luis Potosi,	——	3,676 000	3,676,000
Zacatecas,	——	3,676,000	3,676,000
Aggregate,	$995,813	$18,209,843	$19,205,656

Coin in circulation.—The ancient tribunal of the consulate in 1805, estimated the amount of money in circulation in New Spain, at something more than seventy-eight millions, which, being compared with the population, gave an average of fourteen dollars per head. Taking this estimate as a basis, and also taking into consideration the prosperity of mining operations, even since that date, with the general improvement in the

circumstances of a class who were formerly in misery, it is not an over estimate to say that the amount in circulation, (1856–'57,) notwithstanding the great annual exportation, exceeds 100,000,000 dollars.

Although this sum is undoubtedly sufficient for all the interior wants of Mexico, considering the small trade carried on in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, the fact that the greater portion of it is in few hands, with the want of confidence and absence of banks of issue, (whose paper in other countries advantageously supplies a circulating medium,) make it comparatively useless, and tend to show that there is not a sufficient circulation for the wants of the Republic.

Legal exportation of Specie from all of the Republic for the year 1856.

Acapulco	$32,485	Tampico	$4,415,523
Campeche	130,807	Tabasco	53,841
Guaymas	118,626	Vera Cruz	8,185,023
Matamoras	795,945	Camargo	7,000
Mazatlan	1,331,039	Mier	6,362
Manzanillo	531,469	Piedras Negras	114
San Blas	845,287	Paso del Norte	7,642
Sisal	10,320	Zapaluta	7,540
Total from all the Republic,			$16,479,013

From the conquest of Mexico, in 1521, to the year of independence, 1821, a period of three centuries, during which the Spaniards ruled that country, the business of mining was, in most respects, brought to such perfection that during the space of thirty-five years, in which it may be said this branch of labor has been open to the

science of foreign nations, no very material improvement has been effected on the old system, except in the introduction of steam engines for clearing deep mines of water. The kings of Spain held the mines of Mexico as royal property, but any citizen of the country was allowed to work them by paying over to the royal treasury one-fifth of the product thereof. The government of Mexico, after she obtained her independence, decreed the mines to be public property, but placed certain limits on the miners, and required a small per centage on their products to be paid into the national treasury. This demand or tax is now relinquished, and any citizen or foreigner can, by the right of discovery, denounce or record the same, and obtain the right to work a certain number of varas free of all tribute. It is believed that the laws of the *mineria* of Mexico are well calculated to develop the mines and favor the miner, and it is doubtful whether any material improvement can be made on the present code.

It is impossible to do justice to a subject of such magnitude and importance as is that of the mines and coinage of Mexico, in our limited publication. We have given many valuable facts drawn from the most reliable sources, but, at best, they are very incomplete. Statistics relating to this subject previous to the revolution are, doubtless, more complete and reliable than such as we have since; yet, those that come to us from the former period give a general idea only of the vast product of silver in Mexico, and while we have the same general means of judging of their unfailing richness since that epoch, the official data is much less reliable, owing to the

revolutions which have almost constantly prevailed, the occasional destruction of government records, but more than all else, the general system of smuggling which has, during this unhappy state of affairs, been inaugurated through the frontiers and nearly all the ports in the country.

In exemplification of this latter point, we will enter into an examination of the official table we publish, purporting to give the total specie exports of the Republic during the year 1856, amounting to $16,479,013.

In this table, it will be perceived, that the specie export of Guaymas is stated at $118,626. Any one acquainted with the trade of that place, and the manner in which business is transacted, would give $2,000,000 as the more probable amount of specie exported from that port in 1856. The same with Mazatlan, the specie export of which port in 1856, is given as $1,331,039. We have the authority of Mr. Conner, the American Consul, now residing at that port, for stating that nearly this amount was exported to San Francisco alone, which, doubtless, formed nearly the whole amount legally exported, while the principal amount, counted by millions, was *smuggled* off to Europe in *British men-of-war*. So it is with San Blas and Acapulco, and in fact, to a greater or less degree, with all the ports in Mexico, Vera Cruz and Tampico, from their proximity to the centre of power, being the only ports which make any fair show of their specie exports, as well as imports of merchandise. This system of smuggling is well exemplified by the late cruise of the English sloop-of-war Calypso, as related in the New York Times, Oct. 29th, 1859.

ENGLISH SMUGGLING IN MEXICO.

(FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

"A few weeks since, the report came from Aspinwall that one and a half million of dollars in Mexican silver, brought to Panama by the *Calypso*, had been forwarded to England.

The *Calypso* is an English sloop-of-war sent out to the Mexican Pacific coast to protect English interests. This vessel has been mousing along that coast for the past six months, and it must be said that she has been remarkably fortunate in her mission, having smuggled out all the specie in that part of Mexico destined for foreign ports, and defrauded the Mexican Government out of a very large amount of duties.

The *Calypso* commenced receiving specie at Guaymas, and proceeded down the coast to Navachista, Altata, Ajiavampo and Mazatlan, in all of which ports she collected $2,000,000. From thence the *Calypso* proceeded to San Blas and one or two small ports below, where she received $3,000,000 more, making the sum total of her receipts $5,000,000.

The export duty on this silver, according to Mexican law, is five per cent., but by the connivance of the foreign traders in the country interested, and this English man-of-war, the entire amount of $5,000,000 was, by the most disgraceful, clandestine manœuvres, smuggled on board, and the payment of the sum of $250,000 as export duty avoided. It seems incredible that England, claiming to be the most powerful and just nation on earth, should year after year detail her ships-of-war to

the Pacific coast, there to carry out a degrading and disgraceful system of smuggling, by which the Mexican nation is robbed of the little it has wherewith to pay the national debt.

The *Calypso* having gathered up all the specie on the Mexican-Pacific coast, sails for England, and touching at Panama, lands $1,500,000 for shipment *via* the Isthmus, and only reports this amount as being on board. The captain forwards his receipts for the amounts remaining on board, which receipts pass with almost the same currency in England as bank-notes, and the *Calypso* takes her course homeward round the Horn.

This sum of $5,000,000 thus smuggled out of the country on board the English man-of-war, belongs to foreign traders on the Mexican-Pacific coast, and forms their remittances for goods purchased in Europe, said goods having been smuggled into Mexico by these foreign traders, (for the most part under the protection of English consuls and English men-of-war,) and the Mexican Government thus defrauded of the *import* duty thereon.

This English man-of-war, it is stated, committed an overt act in her illegal proceedings.

The *Calypso* was lying off a secluded cove, or small harbor, somewhere in the neighborhood of San Blas, on the Pacific coast, ready to receive such specie as should be clandestinely brought off to her in launches. A small armed vessel, of the Mexican coast service, proceeded to this locality with the intention of frustrating the plans of the smugglers. To this end she fired across the bows of one of the launches freighted with silver, and ordered

them to close their illegal proceedings; upon which *the Calypso fired into the Mexican vessel*, and ordered the captain thereof to desist, or he would sink his craft. The Mexican was obliged to obey, and the *Calypso* completed her smuggling operations without further molestation.

Thus it appears that an English sloop-of-war not only violates the revenue laws of Mexico—a country with which she is at peace—but sustains such violation with her guns. This single act on the part of the *Calypso*, if perpetrated against a powerful nation, would constitute a perfect *casus belli*, and would infallibly be so treated. And if Mexico refuses to pay one dollar of her English debt, until England puts an end to her nefarious system of smuggling into Mexico, and makes amends for the past, she will be sustained in such refusal by the unanimous sentiment of the civilized world.

The cruise of the *Calypso*—smuggling out of the country specie or bullion received by foreign traders for goods smuggled into the country—is but an illustration of the manner in which the English have conducted business on the Mexican-Pacific coast for the last twenty-five years. What country could ever rise to a respectable standard among the nations of the earth, that is obliged to submit to such a wholesale system of plunder as this? What earthly reason is there why Mexico should not substantiate the facts, and, year by year, deduct from English claims the amount of which she is thus defrauded by English officials? It is a deep and shameful wrong that England is thus perpetrating towards Mexico. The treaty now pending between the

United States and that country, has a very important bearing upon this point. It will, in fact, if consumated, entirely break up that combination of trading and smuggling officials which has so long controlled that portion of the Pacific coast, and give the business to the Americans, to whom it legitimately belongs, and in whose hands it will be systematized in conformity with the laws of the country, and increased a hundred fold."

Is anything more needed to expose the enormous contraband traffic that England, through her private citizens and public functionaries, has for years carried on in Mexico, than the preceding statement? The industrial and commercial interests of the latter country, under the combined influences of this oppressive commercial system and incessant revolutions, now lie prostrate and ruined; and it now falls to the lot of the United States to extend a helping hand to the neighboring Republic, and inaugurate a new and reviving commercial policy, the first step towards which is, the opening of rapid and regular communication, by means of mail steamers under governmentpatronage.

The total value of gold and silver legally exported since the conquest down to 1858, a period of 339 years, is estimated by official documents at $4,640,204,889. This gives $13,687,920 as the average legal exports of the precious metals per annum, since the landing of Hernando Cortes up to 1858. We cannot regard this statement as having any approximation even to the truth. It is, in fact, absolutely impossible to give any reliable data from which an accurate estimate of the amount of precious metals that has been exported from

Mexico, or in other words, how much gold and silver she has furnished to the world since the conquest by the Spaniards. Irregular or illegal commerce both in imports and exports, was not carried on in Mexico under the viceroys to the same extent that it has been since the independence of the country, still, there has always been more or less irregularity, and the inducements to conceal the real product of the mines and smuggle specie, bullion and plate out of the country, have been great from the beginning. Our statements relative to the commerce of Mexico, which give at the present time $54,000,000 as the sum total per annum, are of course made up from data derived from official sources. And while we publish these as the only reliable statements, we do not hesitate to say, that from other equally reliable authority, those official statements which make it appear that from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars has been the annual specie export from Mexico since she became a republic, are far short of the truth. There is every reason to believe, that the true amount is nearer $40,000,000, and when we take into consideration the extent of illegal exportations of specie and illegal importations of merchandise, it would be found that the contraband trade exceeds the legal trade, and instead of presenting the present estimate of $54,000,000 per annum, the facts, could they all be given, would, doubtless, make an exhibit of more than $100,000,000 per annum. This explains why it is that the official returns make such an exceedingly low exhibit of imports per Capita for the Mexican population, as compared with other Spanish American countries, that for Mexico being but

$3.14, while for Cuba they are $27.29, Uruguay $25.86 Chili $12.70, Brazil $8.96, and the average of the whole of South America is $6.13 per Capita.

Real Estate.

According to the statistics furnished by Sr. Lerdo de Tejada, based upon the last official statistics presented by the General Office for contributions to the Government, it would appear that the number of estates in the whole Republic amounts to 13,000, the value of which is estimated at $720,000,000, and that of town property at $635,000 000, so that the total value of real estate amounts to $1,355,000,000.

Although the above sums may appear, at first sight, somewhat exaggerated, they are doubtless considerably under the mark, notwithstanding the bad condition generally of property in the Republic. These amounts, of course, comprise the total value of the whole extent of real estate throughout the country, including the house property contained in 26,468 villages and towns of all classes, being the number now existing in the Republic. The latter class of property, in the city of Mexico alone, is worth to-day over $80,000,000, and that in the other principal cities represents an aggregate capital of from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000.

The above figures show the enormous wealth of the Republic at the present time in real estate, which might be doubled or trebled in ten years with facility, could the country be so fortunate as to enjoy internal peace and prosperity during that length of time.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal products of Mexican manufactures are aguadiente, sugar, mescal, (which is made from the juice of the agave,) soap, oil, wine and brandy, delft ware, glass, paper, cotton thread and cloth, woolen and silk thread and cloth, harness and Tuscan cloths, which are made from the fibres of the agave.

The manufactures of sugar and aguadiente are carried on at the private farms of individuals. Mills are used for the former and alembics for the latter. The system followed generally is ancient and very imperfect, but on some estates, the modern improvements and machinery for the manufacture of sugar and the distillation of aguadiente have been introduced. These two articles are chiefly manufactured in the States of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Yucatan, Mexico, Guerrero, Michoacan and Jalisco. With respect to the manufacture of wine and brandy from the grape, although there are several large vineyards in the States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Oajaca, Sonora, San Luis Potosi and Lower California, yet it is only in the two first mentioned of the above States, and particularly in Chihuahua, where wines and brandies are made in any quantity. In the last mentioned State 25,000 barrels of wine and 11,600 of brandy were made in 1854.

With respect to the manufacture of cotton thread and cloths, besides the great number of spinning wheels and looms worked by hand, which are employed throughout the country for the making of checks and other textile fabrics in common use, there are also at the present time

46 large factories, using extensive machinery, in the States of Coahuila, New Leon, Durango, Jalisco, Mexico, Puebla, Queretaro, Vera Cruz and in the Federal District.

Although there are some of the finer cloths manufactured in these, the principal product consists of thread and brown cottons, or mantas. According to the statistics published by the Ministry of Fomento in 1854 there were 7,274,779 pounds of the former and 875,224 pieces of the latter made at these factories in the preceding year.

In addition to the above a certain quantity of tapes, gloves, stockings and other similar articles, are manufactured in Mexico.

Of woolen manufactures, in addition to the numerous hand looms in various parts, by which common cloth, freize, serges, druggets, blankets, &c., are manufactured, there are at this time, eight large woolen manufactories in the Federal District, and in the States of Mexico, Queretaro, Zacatecas and Durango. At these, fine cloths, cassimeres, carpetings, baize and flannels, and other stuffs are produced, which in price and quality are equal to any imported.

In the Capital, and in Puebla, and Guadalajara, there are above 70 silk machines for spinning and twisting silk, worked by hand. The whole number of pounds twisted in Mexico in a year may be estimated at 40,000.

There are eight paper factories established in the District, and state of Mexico, Puebla and Jalisco, which produce not only sufficient to supply the press of the Republic, but considerable quantities for other uses. Cotton and the fibre of the maguey are the principal materials used.

There are no certain data by which to ascertain the present annual value of the manufactures of all kinds produced in Mexico. But with due allowance for the great progress which has been made in this branch of national wealth, we may safely put down the sum total of the value of the manufactures of the Republic at $90,000,000 or $100,000,000 annually.

Cotton Factories in the Republic of Mexico.

Where situated.	Number of Factories.	Number of power Looms.	Number of hand Looms.	Number of Spindles in operation.	Yearly consumption of Cotton.	Factory prices 27 yds. by 7-8.	Cost of Cotton at Factory.	Cost of Buildings and Machinery.	No. of persons employed.	Annual expenses.
STATE OF					Quintals.	per Piece.	Quintals.			
Coahuila	1	40	..	1,300	1 300	.....	$21.			
Durango	5	117	..	4,536	4,781	$5.00	18. to 24.			
Guanajuato..	1	...	..	900	950	4.50 to 6.00	20. " 25.			
Jalisco	5	427	..	18 352	24,350	4.50 " 5.50	22. " 34.			
Mexico	8	850	584	23 850	21 400	3.62 " 4.00	22. " 28.			
Puebla	17	498	262	40.548	36.351	3.00 " 4.87	20. " 26.			
Queretaro .	1	500	..	7,500	15,000	5.00	26.			
Sonora .. .	1	60	..	1,924	2.500	5.00	26.			
Vera Cruz...	6	509	48	22,444	18,261	3.00 " 4.50	15. " 25.			
Colima	2			.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total	47	3,001	894	121,354	124,893			$7,372,951	10,000	$1,261,000

In the States of Durango, Mexico, Michoacan, and Oaxaca, exist various iron foundries, where the best quality of iron is manufactured.

The following list of the wholesale prices of Iron in the city of Mexico was furnished by the owners of one of the largest Iron Works in the Republic.

Large castings	12½	*a*	14	cents per lb.
Light "	15	"	17	" "
Small bar Iron (Mexican) under ½ inch	15	"	17	" "
Do. larger sizes, up to 3 inch .	12	"	13	" "
Do. very heavy, over 3 inch . .			15	" "

Sheet Iron, best	13	*a*	16	cents per lb
Do. very thin or very heavy .			18	" "
Hoop Iron, best	13	"	16	" "
Pig Iron, best grey			5	" "
Do. No. 2, ...	3¾	"	4	" "

Mexican bar and tyre Iron is preferred to the English for quality. The above prices include the rates for English imported Iron, as well as that made in Mexico.

MEXICO, *June 26th*, 1857.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The total amount of the national debt, at the beginning of 1857, is divided into interior and exterior. The first arises out of sundry obligations contracted under the Vice-Royalty and after the Independence; and the second out of loans contracted in London in the years 1823 and 1824.

FOREIGN DEBT.

The capital of, or amount due under this head, according to the last convention, is £10,241,650, which, at $5 per pound, sterling, is equal to . .	$51,208,250
For six dividends due since 1st January, 1853, up to December 31st, 1855	4,608,741
	$55,816,991

INTERIOR DEBT.

The total amount of this fund, on the 31st December, 1850, after making the deduction prescribed by law, passed on November 30th, of the same year, was calculated at $40,000,000, of which the Junta de Credito Publico had recognized and liquidated the sum of

$16,829,775, up to January 1st, 1855; but as certain amounts, paid previously, and the value of credits formed by after conventions, which figure separately, were taken after the above calculation, this debt did not amount, at the beginning of 1857, to more than

		$3,0000,000
To amount credited for interest on fund recognized, up to January 1st, 1856		2,491,395
The debt contracted during the five years preceding the above calculation, up to the 31st December, 1855, supposing that not more than three million dollars per annum have remained owing to military and civil obligations, and adding to this the debts contracted by the chiefs of the late revolution, which have been recognised by the present government, will amount to		17,000,000
British conventions	$4,323,428	
Of Padre Moran	855,210	5,178,638
Spanish convention, including bonds in circulation and those to be emitted		6,680,000
French convention		600,000
		$61,950,033

RECAPITULATION.

Interior debt	$61,950,033	
Foreign "	55,816,991	
Total		$117,767,024

NOTE.—The sum of $768,123, the amount of one dividend on the British convention debt, may be deducted, as it has been paid since the above estimate was made.

Since the above statistics were made up, the French convention debt of $600,000 has been liquidated.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

Notwithstanding that a law was made November 24, 1856, designating the revenues of the Supreme Government and those of the States, it has not been put in practice, nor are the anterior laws on the subject; the consequence of which is, that many of the States not having a systematized revenue, take such sums from the general fund at their disposal, as they may require for their own wants. This being the real state of affairs, it is well to present, without any deduction, what the established taxes and revenue will produce, in order that a comparison may be made between them and the total amount of expenditure, which will clearly show what the true state of the treasury is:

Import duties	$4,500,000
Twenty per cent. for material improvements	900,000
Twenty-five per cent. for sinking fund of the interior debt	1,125,000
Ten per cent, internal duties on $3,500,000	350,000
Twenty per cent. register duty on ditto	700,000
Tonnage dues	90.000
Light-house dues	20.000
Exportation duty	500,000
Circulation duty	300,000
Alcabala or duty on clergy's property	3,500,000
Three per cent. coinage and mint duty	450,000
One real per mark on same, (12½ cents)	220,000
Mails	150,000
Direct taxes	1,200,000
Stamp duty	150,000
Post office	60,000
Lotteries	80 000
Tolls	300,000
Pawnbrokers' house, foreign licences, legacy duty, salt duty, card duty, discount of salaries and sundries	405,000
Total	$15,000,000

COMPARISON.

Expenses	$24,819,203
Revenue	15,000,000
Deficit	$9,819,203

ANNUAL EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

Sr. Lerdo de Tejada, in his work published in 1856, says: Notwithstanding that, under our present form of provisional government, we cannot well define the obligations which weigh upon the general and State government, the latter have already assumed the responsibility of these internal expenses and administration, and the former has done likewise as relating to the whole nation, following the order observed under the federal system of 1852.

The total annual expenditure of the general government, according to the statistics published by the "Minister of Hacienda" on the 31st December, 1856, was $14,228,325, as follows:

Government offices, public establishments and improvements	$5,294,181
Army and navy	4,309 377
Revenue officers' and government necessities	765,327
Public debt, interest and sinking fund	3,584,690
Municipality of Mexico	274,750
Total	$14,228,325

But as economical reforms have been introduced into this estimate, which have not been and cannot be carried out, many expenses not being taken into account, such as the repair and preservation of the roads, the payment of interest on the interior debt, besides which, no allowance having been made for extraordinary disbursements, which the present state of the country demands; I think that, without exaggeration,

the wants of the government during the present year, notwithstanding the reductions in the army, will amount to not less than $20,000,000. The following table exhibits the average expenses of the several States, according to their own estimates:

Aguascalientes	1858	$33,000	Puebla	1852	$448,130
Chiapas	1856	42,523	Queretaro	1856	131,114
Chihuahua	1850	162,476	San Luis Potosi	1856	87,115
Coahuila	1850	48,192	Sinaloa	1850	132,500
Durango	1852	156,091	Sonora	1850	140,906
Guanajuato	1850	596,347	Tabasco	1856	48,240
Guerrero	1856	78,554	Tamaulipas	1851	52,020
Jalisco	1850	456,477	Vera Cruz	1850	196,603
Mexico	1850	496,414	Yucatan	1856	182,504
Michoacan	1856	227,865	Zacatecas	1856	675,671
Nuevo Leon	1852	69,880			
Oaxaca	1852	354,491	Total		$4,819,203

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses of the General Government	$20,000,000
" " State Governments	4,819,203
Total	$24,819,203

Clergy.

The statement of the Minister of "Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs," presented in 1852, gives the following figures relative to the clergy of the Republic:

3,232 secular ecclesiastics.

83 secular ecclesiastics distributed in eight oratories of San Felipe de Neri the convent of San Camilo, and the House of the "Company of Jesus."

1,043 regular ecclesiastics, distributed in 144 convents, 32 curacies, and 40 missions.

252 regular ecclesiastics, distributed in 6 colleges "propagating the faith."

4,615 individuals.

The number of nunneries is 58, of which 48 are subject to the ordinary ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and 10 to the "regulars," containing a total of 1,484 nuns, 533 girls, and 1,266 maid servants, besides which, there are five establishments belonging to the Sisters of Charity, with 37 matrons and 41 novices. The government of the clergy is divided into one archbishopric, that of Mexico, and thirteen bishoprics, which are those of Puebla, Michoacan, Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Durango, Yucatan, Chiapas, Sonora, Lower California, and "Our Lady of Guadalupe," which last bears the title of "Abad." In nine of the cathedrals belonging to the above mitres, there are 183 prebendaries, and these dioceses are divided into 1,222 parishes.

Revenue of the Clergy.

The general revenue, destined for the support of the clergy in the Republic, may be divided into four great classes, viz: 1st. Those corresponding to bishops and cannons, who form the bodies belonging to their respective cathedrals. 2d. Those belonging to private ecclesiastics and chaplins. 3d. Those belonging to curates and vicars; and, 4th, those appertaining to various religious communities of both sexes. The first are principally composed of taxes known as tithes, or *diezmos y prunicias*, the product of which was formerly very great, consisting of one-tenth of all produce gathered in the Republic, and on the first breedings of cattle. Latterly, however, this revenue has much decreased; as by a law passed on the 27th October, 1833, all farmers and labor-

ers were released from obligation to pay it. Notwithstanding the law, there are many persons who, from conscientious motives, still continue to pay tithes. So many, indeed, are there who do so that the income to the clergy from it is very considerable. This body also receives the interest of large bequests left by devoted persons for annual performances, called "anniversaries," out of which the expenses are defrayed. The bishoprics of Sonora, Lower California, New Leon, Chiapas and Yucatan, enjoy government pensions, amounting together to the sum of $32,200. The College of "Our Lady of Guadalupe," has besides twenty-five lotteries, which are drawn annually, with a fund of $13,000 each, some estates, and a capital of $621,000 recognised by the Government.

The private ecclesiastics support themselves by revenues derived from chaplaincies, which are sums subscribed by religious persons for that purpose, amounting generally to about $3,000, lent out at interest. This, with the various sums received in charity and for saying masses, forms their means of subsistence.

The revenue of curates is derived from parochial dues for births, marriages, deaths, etc.; from masses performed in the churches by the desire of devout persons, and lastly from the profits arising out of the sale of rosaries, medals, wax, etc., to the same class.

The revenue of convents is obtained by charity, masses, and burials in their own churches, besides the income from their valuable estates. The nunneries are also supported by the produce of their extensive estates, with the exception of one or two, which do not possess

any property, and are entirely supported by charity. Besides these revenues spoken of, there are several cathedrals and parishes deriving revenue from estates and investments, which is appropriated to the wants and service of the clergy in general.

Owing to the want of publicity in the management of the affairs of the clergy, it is difficult to arrive at the exact value and revenue of their property; still, an approximate estimate may be made, by taking as a basis the data within reach—such as the annual value of agricultural produce, the number of births, marriages and deaths, and the number of devout rites and fetes which are still habitual and common with most of the inhabitants. According to these tables, it can be safely computed that the total amount collected at this date by the clergy of Mexico, under the head of tithes, parochial dues, charities, ecclesiastical *fetes*, and sale of devotional articles, amount to not less than six or eight million dollars annually. So far as regards the property of the clergy, some writers have estimated it as one half of the whole real estate in the country; others at one-third. Setting these statements aside, the total value of their property—including sums subscribed for chaplaincies and gifts, estates, houses, churches, and other resources—to-day, may be computed at two hundred and fifty to three hundred million dollars, notwithstanding the great losses which they are said to have suffered for some years past. In the city of Mexico alone, which contains five thousand houses, valued at eighty million dollars, the Clergy own at least one half. The income of the above, added to the tithes and parochial dues, etc., etc.,

warrant me in stating that the Mexican clergy collect throughout the Republic annually, a sum of twenty millions of dollars."

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO THE RESPECTIVE STATES.

AGUAS CALIENTES.

This State, situated in the centre of the Republic, is bounded north by Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, east by San Luis Potosi, south, by San Luis Potosi and Jalisco, and west by Zacatecas. The climate is temperate and healthy; the eastern section of the State is for the most part level, and contains beautiful plains, while the western division is mountainous. Corn, wheat, fruit and vegetables are produced in great abundance. The State contains mines of silver and other metals, but they are neither rich or abundant.

There are numbered in this State, one city, one villa, three pueblas, three *minerales* or mining districts, 37 haciendas and 288 ranches. The capital of the State is Aguascalientes, a city of 39,699 inhabitants.

CHIHUAHUA.

Chihuahua is bounded north by United States, east by United States and Coahuila, south by Durango, west by Sinaloa and Sonora. The State is 430 miles long from north to south, and 337 miles wide. The configuration of the State is very unequal, the greater portion being more or less cut up by mountains. The great *Sierra Madre* runs entirely through the western section, and is known by the name of Tarahumava. In

the interior are the mountains *de Carcay de la Escondida*, and *del Nido*, and to the east of these is the *Sierra de la Campana*. The principal river, *El Bravo del Norte*, rises in the *Sierre Madre* and forms the boundary line between the State and Texas.

The climate in general is agreeable and healthy, but there is a great variation in the temperature, the higher regions being subject to severe cold, while the low plains at certain seasons of the year are excessively hot.

The agricultural districts are numerous, but none of them are very extensive, owing to the scarcity of water. The land is cultivated solely by irrigation. The principal productions are corn, wheat and barley, with frijoles, lentels, peas, to which may be added the moderate production of sugar cane and cotton, the yearly yield of the latter being estimated at 322,775 lbs. Of fruits, there are in considerable abundance, grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, pears, peaches, quinces, &c., &c.

Chihuahua has remarkable facilities for the raising of stock. Her hills, plains and valleys afford sustenance for cattle, horses, mules and sheep throughout the year, and in no section of the habitable part is the climate such as to require shelter for stock, the raising of which has always been one of the principal sources of wealth in the State.

But it is for its mines that the State of Chihuahua is destined to be most distinguished. Sufficient progress has been made in the working of these, principally silver, to prove that they are of surpassing richness. The coinage at the mint in the city of Chihuahua during the year 1855 was, of gold $17,536, and of silver $475,500,

giving the total coinage of $493,036. This is, in reality, a small exhibit for the mint of a silver producing State, but it must be taken into consideration that a large amount is carried out of the State in bars, and furthermore, this branch of industry, as well as all others throughout this region, has been brought to the verge of ruin by hordes of wild Indians, of whom the Apaches are the principal, and who for many years have followed their thieving, destructive calling, almost without let or hindrance. The State is, in fact, partially abandoned by reason of this great scourge.

The capital of the State is the city of Chihuahua. Population 12,000.

Something relative to the trade of Chihuahua, and the system under which it is conducted, may be learned from the following letter:

The U. S. Consul at Chihuahua writes Nov. 1, 1858:

"There passes the custom house in this city, a million and a half of dollars (in value) of goods annually, the majority of which come from the United States. There is but one manufactory in this State, and it manufactures only unbleached domestics; there is now another in course of erection, prompted probably by the success of the first.

One factory cannot supply the demand in this city.

The cotton is grown in this State, and those engaged in raising it say the crop never fails. The climate and soil is adapted to cotton raising. Cotton is also taken from this State to the southern manufactories.

The climate and soil are also well adapted to the raising of tobacco.

In minerals this State exceeds any other in the Republic. There is coined in the mint in this city $1,000,000 in silver annually. Of the silver taken from the mines not one-third comes here for coinage. One half of the metal taken from the mines of Jesus Maria comes here to be coined; the other half is smuggled out of the country at Guaymas and exchanged for goods smuggled in there. One half of the Coralitas silver comes here; the other is smuggled out at El Paso, thence to New Orleans."

COLIMA.

The small State of Colima, recently a territory, is situated on the Pacific Ocean, between the ports of Acapulco and San Blas. It is bounded N. & E. by Jalisco, S. & W. by the Pacific. The physical configuration of this State is very singular. It is traversed by *banancas* or ravines of immense depth with but few passes, while its bleak mountains and volcanic peaks pierce the heavens, giving to the country in general a barren and gloomy aspect. The climate for the most part is healthy, though at the base of the mountains the heat is excessive.

The natural productions in agriculture are cotton, indigo, coffee, rice, frijoles, cacao, Chili, tobacco and sugar cane, with fruits such as palm of coco, oranges, lemons, plantins, pineapples, pomegranates, &c., &c.

The principal branches of industry are, after agriculture, the manufacture of sugar, aguadiente, soap, and several species of cotton and woollen fabrics for which there are two or three small factories. No mines are

worked in this State, though it is considered rich in silver, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, nitrate, &c.

Manzanillo, situated immediately on the Pacific, is the only port. Its harbor is deep and quite secure, but owing to the low back country, full of lakes of stagnant water from which comes up a pestiferous miasma, the port of Manzanilla is, perhaps, one of the most unhealthy and fatal to Europeans that can be named. It has recently acquired some importance from the fact that the California steamers occasionally touch there, and receive considerable amounts of specie brought from the interior.

Colima is the capital of the State. It is located inland 28 leagues east of the port of Manzanillo. The city is healthy, enjoys quite a large trade, and contains 31,774 inhabitants.

CHIAPAS.

Chiapas, situated at the southern extremity of the Republic, is bounded north by Tabasco and Yucatan, east by Guatemala, south by Guatemala and the Pacific, west by the Pacific, Oaxaca and Vera Cruz. The State is traversed throughout its entire length by the Sierra Madre, three branches of which run nearly parallel, presenting a considerable depression in the south. The climate is agreeable and healthy. The country is diversified, and in many sections very beautiful, but Chiapas is one of those Mexican States which has not been fully explored. To the pen and pencil of Stephens & Catherwood are we indebted for those sketches which

afford us nearly all the information we have of that mysterious region, and the relics of peoples whose origin, life, and disappearance will probably forever remain a secret. The evidences that Chiapas has once been densely populated are abundant, and it needs but the opening power of trade and commerce to bring those deserted regions again into life and activity. The population is mostly of the pure Indian—the Zoques, Zeldales, Teochiapanecos and Mames being still quite numerous.

The lands are very fertile, but agriculture languishes. The productions are corn, cocoa, sugar cane, tobacco, vanilla, pimento, coffee, indigo of the finest quality, and tropical fruits in great variety. The forests of Chiapas supply in considerable abundance, cedar, mahogany, oak, ebony and other valuable woods. Medicinal herbs of the most desirable descriptions are also found.

Tradition gives to Chiapas rich mines of gold and silver. Recent explorations have also produced evidence of this fact. But at present no mines are worked in the State. Iron and lead abound in the vicinity of San Cristobal.

Salt is produced in great abundance at Tonala, on the Pacific coast, at the fountains or springs of Islopa and Zinacautlan.

Transportation throughout the State is difficult for the want of roads or trails. It has no port on the Pacific, and its imports and exports are through the State of Tabasco on the Gulf.

The capital of the State is San Cristobal, which contains a population of 7,649.

Among the notable ancient ruins in Chiapas are those of Palenque, and with the exception of those at Milta, in the State of Oaxaca, the most remarkable, perhaps, of any on this continent. The first bishop of Chiapas was Bartolomie de las Casas, renowned for his humanity to the natives of the country, and for his writings relative to the events of his day.

COAJUILA.

Coajuila, one of the northern frontier States, is bounded north by Texas, east by Texas and Neuvo Leon, south by Neuvo Leon and Zacatecas, west by Durango and Chihuahua. This thinly inhabited and neglected State formed a part of the Mexican province of Texas, until by victory in battle, the citizens of the latter made the Rio del Norte the dividing line between them and Mexico.

No branch of industry is flourishing in this State. There are some good agricultural lands, but they are quite limited in extent, and the production is at present confined to corn, wheat and beans, sufficient merely to support the population. The vine flourishes and is cultivated to some extent. The trade of the State is principally in horses, mules, corn and wine.

The whole State lies on the western steeps of the Sierre Madre, but the southern part especially is very mountainous and broken. The climate, though not very equable, is healthy.

In other times the mining interests of this State were quite important, but in common with the other northern

frontier States, Coajuila has suffered from the depredations of the Camanches, Lipans and Apaches, to the ruin even of this, her great interest. At present no mines are worked in the State. The capital and principal town of the State is Saltillo, which contains 20,248 inhabitants. This place affords quite a market for serapes, noted for their fineness of texture and beautiful colors, and which are made principally by the women of the neighboring country.

There is also located in Saltillo, a cotton factory called the *Ibernia*. It has 1,300 spindles, 40 looms, uses 1,300 quintals of cotton annually, from which are turned out 11,520 pieces of common brown sheetings called *manta*, valued at $4.50 per piece. The raw cotton costs at the factory 21 cents per lb. The employees of the factory number 180; the annual wages amount to $19.200. The total cost of the building and machinery was $91.500.

Parras is a town of some importance. It contains 8,730 inhabitants. The place is celebrated for its grapes and wine. Monclova, Fernando de Rosas, and Buena Vista are the other principal places of note in the State.

NUEVO LEON.

This state which joins Coajuila on the south-east, is by the present constitution of the republic united to that state It is less mountainous than Coajuila and more available for agricultural, mining and trading purposes than that state. The proximity of Nuevo Leon to Brownsville in Texas, and Tampico on the Gulf gives

it some advantages in trade and commerce. The mines of silver, iron, copper and lead of which it is supposed there are an abundance, are in a virgin state, having been but little worked. Nitrate of potash, alabaster and muriate of soda are also found in considerable quantities.

DURANGO.

Durango is bounded north by Chihuahua, east by Coahuila and Zacatecas, south by Zacatecas and Jalisco, west by Sinaloa. The main range of the great Cordilleras passes directly through the centre of the state, and to the west, the country is thoroughly broken up by the chains and spurs of the Sierra Madre. The eastern slopes are less rugged and more available land for agricultural purposes is found.

The climate is quite healthy. In the mountainous districts the temperature is cool, while in the valleys, great heat prevails during a part of the year.

The productions of the lands are principally corn, wheat and frijoles: sugar cane, cotton and coffee are produced in small quantities. Durango has one great source of wealth in horses, mules, sheep and horned cattle, large quantities of which are raised annually. But the mines of this state must be its chief source of wealth. The iron ores of *Cerro del Mercado* are remarkable. They are of two distinct classes—crystallized and magnetic—and both contain from sixty to seventy-five per cent. of pure metal. Silver mines are abundant, but they have been improperly worked, and many districts

remain entirely unexplored. The principal districts in which silver mines have been profitably worked, are Gavalines Guavisamey and San Dimas.

There are five cotton factories in this state which turn out in the aggregate 60,208 pieces of *manta* or common brown cotton cloth per annum, and give employment to 648 operatives.

The city of Durango is the capital, and contains 14,000 inhabitants.

The state of Durango stands among the first of the Mexican states, in the industry and intelligence of her people. More than usual attention is given to education; there are 16 public and 40 private schools, besides the college in the city of Durango.

This state like those on the north of it, is partially impoverished by the hordes of savages who roam throughout all this region, making war upon life, property, and civilization.

There are important and interesting relics of antiquity in this state. In 1838, Don Juan Flores, proprietor of the estate San Juan de Costa, in the region of the *Bolson de Mapimi*, discovered an immense cavern in the mountain, around the walls of which were sitting more than a thousand indian corpses in a state of perfect preservation, and clad in mantles woven of the fibres of the bastard aloe which is indigenous in this region.

GUANAJUATO.

The small State of Guanajuato, situated in the heart of the Republic, is bounded north by San Luis Potosi, east by Queretero, south by Michoagan, west by Jalisco.

Two unbroken chains of mountains run through the State. The one on the north is known as the *Sierra Gordo,* and that of the south as the *Sierra de Guanajuato.* The fertile valleys among the cordilleras help to give an agreeable and picturesque appearance to the country. The climate is healthy and the temperature agreeable. The agricultural productions of this State are considerable. They consist of corn, wheat, barley, frijóles, Chili sugar cane, maguey, which with lumber for building, fruits, vegetables, medicinal herbs, &c. are estimated at the value of $10,000,000 per annum.

Horses, mules and horned cattle are raised in considerable numbers.

The mines of this State, principally silver, are celebrated for their antiquity, extent and richness. The principal mining districts are Guanajuato, La Luz, Monte de San Nicolas, Santa Rosa, and Santa Anna, San Jose de Iturbide, San Luis de la Paz, Xichu and Atargea. For working the ores there are 32 haciendas, all of which work 1,030 arastras.

The amount of silver and gold coined in the mint of Guanajuato from 1827 to 1855 was $124,896,504.

The manufacturing industry of the State may be estimated by the following table, published among the national statistics in 1857:

MANUFACTURES.	ANNUAL PRODUCT.	VALUE.
Oil	6,900 arrobas	$34 200
Aguadiente	33,320 barrels	503.200
Starch	4,170 arrobas	6.255
Carriages	90	9.000
Tanned Leather	68 500 sides	112.750
Sole Leather	19,500 "	97.500
Artificial Flowers	11,000 dozens	5.502
Blankets	285,500	428 850
Bedsteads	350	1.400
Deer Skins	80,000	50.000
Wheat Flour	315,000 arrobas	157.750
Brown Cotton	48,500 pieces	145.500
Rebozas	57,200	85.800
Pielis Curtidas	50,000	37.500
Hats	35,000	16.875
Saddles	5,450	43.600
Wines	80 barrels	2.400
Serapes	50,050	200.200

The capital of the State is the city of Guanajuato, the locality of which is peculiar and remarkable. It is situated in a deep and narrow valley, closely hemmed in by high and rugged mountains. On the east, a stream rises which in the time of rain swells to a torrent, and courses through the city among the houses, and empties into an arroyo on the west, which has its source among the mountains, in which are located the principal mines. The streets are very irregular and crooked, and there are but few through which carriages can pass. The

plaza is also very irregular, there being scarcely a level spot in it. There are many fine houses, and some notable edifices, such as the *Alhondiga de Granaditas*, the church, the mint, the government palace, and the theatre. There is but one entrance to the city for vehicles, and that is called *La Conada de Marfil.* The population of the city is 63,398.

GUERRERO.

This State lies on the Pacific Ocean, which bounds it on the south and west, on the north the States of Michoacan and Mexico, and on the east Puebla.

The vegetation of this State is varied and magnificent, numerous hills, ravines, bosques and barrancas at short intervals, display, under a bright sun, a diversified and brilliant landscape unsurpassed in the whole republic. The climate is excessively hot and not very healthy. The productions of the earth are universally tropical.

The great wealth of the State of Guerrero, consists in its inexhaustable mineral resources.

In Copper and Iron this State is peculiarly rich and excels any other State in the Republic.

Recent explorations have demonstrated the existence of a copper district along the valley of the Zacatula River, upwards of one hundred and fifty miles in length and embracing the region contiguous to the river for that distance, which for richness, extent and the desirable character of its ores, is not surpassed by probably any copper district in the world.

The occurrence of the ores and their characteristics are described to be the same as in the copper district of Chili; and the capacity of the Zacatula copper region is said to be fully equal to that of Chili if equally developed, although from the latter, there is now annually exported over $10,000,000.

Recently, there have been discoveries of placers of gold, and is thought that if they were fully developed, they would equal in richness those of California.

There are no mining operations going on in this state.

But little can be said in favor of the inhabitants of Guerrero. They are mostly Indians of indolent habits and but very little civilized. Of these there is a peculiar race known as *Pintos*. The peculiarity is that they are spotted all over with dingy, slate-colored spots, the body being of a tawny, yellowish hue. The river Zacatula is the centre of the *Pinto* district.

Acapulco, a small safe habror on the Pacific and famous in history, is in this state. The city of Guerrero is the capital of the State.

JALISCO.

Jalisco, which is a large state, is bounded north by Zacatecas, Durango and Sinaloa, east by Zacatecas, Guanajuato and Michoacan, south, by Michoacan and Colima, and west, by the Pacific Ocean. Jalisco is one of the largest and most important states in the Republic. The configuration of the country is varied, being mountainous in the centre, while on each side are extensive, beautiful and fertile plains. The river Santiago, waters an extensive district.

The climate is varied being cold in Largos, La Barca and Colotlan, temperate in the regions of Guadalajara and Ezatlan, hot in Autlan and Tepic, and variable in Sayula. The natural productions of this state are very numerous and the yield is extensive. They are corn, frijoles, barley, cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar cane, vanilla, and tobacco. Of fruits there are bananas, plantins, oranges, lemons, figs, chirimoyas, pine apples, &c. &c. There are forests of the red tree, cedar, pine, ash, mezquite, white wood, brazil wood, ebony, &c, &c.

Mining was formerly a great industrial pursuit in this State, but at the present time the greater portion of the mines are abandoned, and others are only worked on a small scale. The metals produced are gold, silver, copper and iron. The most important mining districts are Bolanos, Comanja and Copala.

The total coinage of this State at the mint in Guadalajara, from 1848 to 1854, was $4,027,490.

San Juan de los Lagos, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, is celebrated for the great annual fair held here from the 6th to the 13th of December. Visitors are attracted even from the most distant parts of the republic, and the general gathering is very large.

Guadalajara is the capital of the State. It contains 68,000 inhabitants, and it is one of the most important cities in the republic. The people are generally active and industrious. A large business in tanning hides is carried on here, and the manufacture of the best kind of saddles is extensive. Large quantities of rebozos are made in this city and sold throughout the republic.

Tepic, containing 9,000 inhabitants, is situated in the north-west corner of the State, and has a pretty large trade.

San Blas, the only port, is on the Pacific, 17 leagues west of Tepic.

MICHOACAN.

This State is bounded on the north by Jalisco and Guanajuato, east by Mexico, south by Guerrero and the Pacific, west by Jalisco and Colima. It is one of the richest, most beautiful, and important States in the Mexican Republic. Formerly the State of Guerrero, which lies on the Paciffc, was included within the limits of Michoacan, the signification of which word, according to some interpretations, is "country of fishermen." The physical configuration of Michoacan is much diversified by mountains and plains. The main chain of the Cordilleras passes through the centre of the State, and yet there are gentle slopes, and beautiful, fertile plains so numerous and extensive as to give the State great agricultural resources. This is, in fact, the leading branch of industry among the inhabitants. The temperature is varied, but the climate is quite healthy.

The agricultural productions are very numerous. In the district of Ario, the annual production of corn is estimated at 188,000 fenegas; frijoles, 1,420 do.; wheat, 270,300 lbs.; rice, 1,740,000 lbs.; Chili, 3,000 arrobas; besides a large quantity of sugar and panocha. The indigo plant is extensively cultivated in this district, and the annual product is estimated at 1,200 arrobas. In the

district of Patzcuaro the annual production of corn is estimated at 139,260 fenegas; frijoles, 728 do.; wheat, 4,087,500 lbs.; rice, 336,000 lbs.; Chili, 780 arrobas; sugar, 23,000 do.; panocha, 5,600 cargoes.

In the State of Michoacan are several sections noted for their fruitfulness. Among these is the valley of "Los Reyes," which is devoted exclusively to the cultivation of sugar cane and the Chinese mulberry tree.

The raising of horses, mules and horned cattle is a great source of wealth in the districts of Ario, Patzcuaro and Jiquilpan.

In Morelia and Cuitzeo, coarse cotton and woolen fabrics are manufactured, but not in large quantities. In Zamora silk rebozas are made.

There are four flouring mills in the puebla of Jacona, and large quantities of agudiente of maguey are distilled at Cotija and Sahuayo.

There are numerous and rich mining districts, but the inhabitants being mostly devoted to agriculture, the mining interest has, at the present time, but little attention. The principal metals are silver mixed with gold, silver mixed with copper, cinabar, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, &c.

Morelia is the capital of the State. It was founded in 1541, under the name of Valladolid, in honor of its founder, the Viceroy D. Antonio de Mendoza, who was born in Valladolid, Spain. In 1828, by a decree of the State, the name was changed to Morelia, in honor of the patriot chief Morelos. This city contains 25,000 inhabitants.

MEXICO.

The State of Mexico, considered from its industry, population and wealth, the first in the Republic, is bounded north by Vera Cruz and San Luis Potosi, east by Puebla, south by Guerrero, west by Queretaro and Michoacan. It is divided into nine districts as follows: Huehulta, Tula, Tulancingo, Texcoco, Tlalnepanlta, Toluca, Cuernevaca, Cuautla and Sultepec.

This State, including the city of Mexico district, which will have separate mention, in its peculiar topography and physical features generally; its mountains and volcanos, its lakes, plains and valleys, its charming views, varied and healthful climate, with its fertile soil, and abounding productions of every clime, presents, perhaps, the most interesting region of country in the world. At Cuernevaca, where a tropical sun brings forth tropical fruits, we see the peaks of Popocatepetl, and Ixtaccecuatl, not more than 60 miles distant, covered with snow as eternal as the heavens above them. There is every variety of temperature in this State the year round, from frigid cold to torrid heat, and the productions of the earth correspond with this variety of temperature. In the high mountains we have the forest trees of Canada, while at the base, the banana, the broad-leaf palm, the orange, fig, lemon, cocoa-nut and pine apple abound. Corn and wheat grow on the hills and elevated plains, while sugar cane, cotton, indigo and cotton are produced in the lower valleys.

In this inviting region the conquering Spaniards first located in great numbers, and here commenced that

system of plunder which has never ceased for more than three centuries, and which has sacrificed the blood and toil of millions of the aborigines of Mexico, and crushed out of their souls the last lingering spark of independence and hope of freedom.

The mines in this State are numerous and rich. The principal metals produced are gold, silver, lead, iron, copper; also, alum, magistral, cinnabar, &c. The most important mining localities are as follows: In the districts of Tula, Zimapan, Moro, Pechuca, Cardonal, San Nicolas and Jacal. In the districts of Tulancingo, Pachuca, Real del Monte, Santa Rosa, Capula and Atotonilco. In the districts of Sultepec, Temascaltepec and Zacualpan. Of all the places named, Pachuca is the most famous for its mines, principally that known by the name of *la Rosario.*

The industry of the inhabitants is employed in the mines, agriculture, cutting wood, and working in the same, weaving blankets, rebazos, handkerchiefs, cotton and woolen cloths; manufacturing aguadiente, sugar, panocha, lime, salt, hats, &c., &c.

Toluca is the capital of the State. It contains 12,000 inhabitants.

OAJACA.

The State of Oajaca is bounded north by Puebla and Vera Cruz, east by Vera Cruz and Chiapas, south by the Pacific Ocean, west by Puebla. This State has a sea coast on the Pacific of over three hundred miles, but throughout this entire extent of ocean boundary, there

is no port open to foreign commerce except Ventosa, the western terminus of the Tahauntepec route.

In its geological features, Oajaca is one of the most beautiful Mexican States, while the salubrity of its climate and the fertility of its soil renders it one of the most inviting portions of the world. The great valley of Oajaca lies between the *arms* of the great cordilleras, and here Cortez located his vast estate, conferred upon him with the title of marquis, by his royal master in Spain. A portion of the isthmus of Tejuantepec is within the limits of this State. There are extensive regions which appear to have been populated in ages past by a numerous people considerably advanced in civilization. But these regions are now deserted and desolate. Such of the aborigines as remain at various points are well disposed, and under judicious management they could be made very serviceable in reclaiming the country.

Some of the most interesting antiquities of the western continent are to be found in Oajaca.

The palace, or ancient tombs at Mitla are the most notable These ancient ruins are situated near the village of Miguitla, and their sad and sombre surroundings are of the most impressive order.

Like other favored portions of Mexico, the yield of agricultural productions of Oajaca, such as wheat and corn, with coffee, sugar cane, cotton, indigo, tropical fruits, cocoa, vanilla, tobacco, cochineal, wax, honey, &c., is most abundant The forests of rare and valuable woods are also extensive.

Statement showing the aggregate quantity of cochineal exported from the State of Oaxaca from the year 1758 to 1855, and the value thereof; also for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858.

YEARS.	LBS.	VALUE.
1758 to 1855	58,519,145	$117,028,623
1856	395,200	418,205
1857	569,072	427,019
1858	514,537	288,338
		$118,161,985

This table has been prepared from statistics existing in the office of the Secretary of State of Oaxaca, and may be relied upon as authentic.

The indigo crop of the department of Tejuantepec is estimated at 500 ceroons of 175 lbs. each, and that in the valley of Tonala at 600 ceroons of 175 lbs. each, making the whole indigo crop equal to 192,500 lbs. The price paid to planters is 62½c. to $1,00 per lb.

The State of Oajaca is said to possess rich mines of gold and silver, but at present they form no source of wealth to the State.

The city of Oajaca, capital of the State, contains 25,000 inhabitants.

PUEBLA.

The State of Puebla formerly extended entirely across the continent, the eastern boundary being the Gulf of Mexico, and the western the Pacific Ocean. But recently the limits of the State have been reduced, and its present

outlines are extremely irregular. It is bounded on the north by Mexico, Tlaxcala and Vera Cruz, east by Vera Cruz south by Oajaca, Tlaxcala and Mexico.

This State is thoroughly diversified by mountains and table lands. The former are the most grand and imposing in the republic. Near the eastern border are the Pic de Orizaba and the Coffre de Perote. On the west are Popocatapetl and Ixtaccecuatl. The Sierra de Malinche, near the city of Puebla, is also magnificent. The climate is for the most part temperate and very healthy. In the higher districts the weather is wintry.

The table lands and valleys are remarkably fertile. They yield corn and wheat in great abundance. The State of Puebla is famous for the fine quality of its wheat, and such is the feracity of the soil in the district of Atlixco, that one bushel of wheat yields twenty-five bushels. Barley and frijoles are also extensively cultivated. Sugar cane is produced to a moderate extent. No finer apples, pears, peaches, oranges, and many other varieties of Mexican fruits can be found in the republic than those which fill the market of the city of Puebla.

There are several rich mining districts in this State which produce a mixture of silver, gold and copper, but at the present time they are not extensively worked. Five haciendas, with arastras, ovens and mortars are now in operation.

The laboring classes of the State of Puebla (the aborigines) are industrious from compulsion. They labor mainly to support a vile priesthood. The soap made in this State is the best in the country. There is also much earthen and crockery ware of a coarse description

fabricated. The flour is superior, and there are several cotton factories which turn out considerable quantities of common brown cotton cloth.

The city of Puebla is the capital of the State. It contains 70,000 inhabitants. It is delightfully located on a plain, beautifully laid out, and altogether presents a peculiarly pleasing and inviting aspect. It is, however, a whitened sepulchre—goodly in outward appearance, but full of death and corruption within. The city of Puebla is the worst priest-ridden city in the world, and the prevailing religion is an abject, degrading *heathenism.* The correspondent of a New York journal, writing from Puebla recently, says: "If Jesus Christ should again make his appearance on earth, and come this way preaching his original doctrines, he would be crucified before he had been in the city of Puebla twenty-four hours." This is the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

The Indian town of Cholulu, with its ancient mound or pyramid, is six miles west of the city of Puebla.

QUERETARO.

This State is bounded north by Guanajuato and San Luis Potosi, south and east by Mexico, west by Michoacan and Guanajuato. It is a small State, and lies entirely in the central plateau of the Cordillera, and is consequently intersected by numerous mountain spurs and elevated hills. The plains are frequently cut up by deep *barrancas,* rivers and streamlets. The soil is

very productive in the agricultural districts of San Juan del Rio, Queretaro, Cadereyta, Amealco, Toliman, and Jalpan.

Queretaro is remarkable for its picturesque scenery, and the beautiful sites of its cities, haciendas, and ranches.

The products of the soil are similar to those of the other States on the central plateau. In the valleys some of the tropical productions are found. but grain and cattle are the chief resources of the landowners. In the whole State there are 124 haciendas or plantations, and 392 ranches or farms. Very thick forests are seldom found, and many sections of the State are entirely bare of vegetation

The only mining district of any note in the State is that of *El Doctor* in the district of Cadereyta. These mines were once famous, but now they are considered of little consequence.

The industry of the inhabitants, after agriculture, consists principally in tanning leather, manufacturing cloths, cassimeres, carpets. serepes, blankets, &c., &c. The goods turned out by the looms in this State are considered the best in the republic, and the articles above enumerated form the principal commerce of the place.

The capital of the State is Queretaro, a well built city of 50,000 inhabitants, picturesquely located on the summits and sides of converging hills 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. A magnificent and enduring evidence of the munificence of the Viceroy, the Marquis de Valero del Aguila, is found in the noble acqueduct, two miles long with arches ninety feet high, spanning a plain

of meadow land and joining a tunnel from the opposite hills, thus supplying the city of Queretaro with excellent water from a distance of six miles.

The treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, was ratified by the Mexican Congress in the city of Quaretaro, 1848.

SONORA.

Sonora is bounded on the north by Arizona, east by Chihuahua, south by Sinaloa and the Gulf of California· west by the gulf of California.

The physical configuration of all this region of country is peculiar. Lofty, rugged, barren mountains, coursing in every direction across this State, rise abruptly out of barren plains. In proportion to its great area, the State of Sonora furnishes but little land fit for cultivation. The agricultural districts are confined to the valleys of the Yaqui, Mayo, Sonora, San Miguel and San Ignacio rivers. The valley of the Yaqui is the most extensive and fertile. All the others are quite limited in extent, but they all produce abundantly of the cereals and fruits, and in the aggregate, Sonora would support a larger population than the casual observer might be inclined to believe.

The staple productions are, wheat, corn, barley and frijoles. The principal fruits are, oranges, lemons, figs, grapes and peaches. Sonora will eventually be a wine producing country.

There is a great scarcity of timber in this State, and in some districts it is difficult even to obtain sufficient fuel for household purposes.

The raising of horses, mules horned cattle and sheep has always been one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The breed of mules is very superior, but their horses and cattle are of an inferior order.

The mines of Sonora have a peculiar reputation—something bordering on the mysterious. The geological evidences of mines, as manifested on the surface, are abundant, more so, perhaps, than those of any other State in the Republic. Practical experience has also demonstrated the existence of silver mines of extraordinary richness. How enduring or extensive these veins may be, has not been thoroughly proved. The silver mines at Alamos, in the southern part of the State, have been the most extensively worked, and they continue to yield abundantly. There are other mines of note, such as San Juan de Sonora Bacuachi, Antunes, Babicanora, Batuco, Santa Theresa, Sahuaripa, la Trinadad, &c. There is but little attention paid to mining, however, in Sonora at the present time. Mining in this region always was conducted in the most primitive style. Generally speaking, it has been but little more than surface scratching. When water is reached, or a depth that renders the labor more than ordinarily difficult and laborious, the mine is abandoned. For this and other reasons, a great many mines have been abandoned in Sonora. They are to be found all over the State. Silver is the principal metal sought after, though gold is found in considerable quantities in placers and quartz

veins. Copper, lead and iron can be produced in great abundance.

The people in the United States have an exaggerated opinion of Sonora. The State has its good qualities, but it also has its drawbacks, which have not been duly estimated. One of the most necessary articles in life, *water*, is exceedingly scarce. Not an ear of corn, a spear of grain or a fruit can be produced without irrigation. A large portion of the best mining districts in the State are totally unavailable for the want of water. All branches of industry suffer from this want. The rainy season prevails during July, August and September, but even then the rains are light and precarious, the clay strata is wanting and the soil holds no water. The streams are *intermittent*, i. e., they appear and disappear throughout their courses at intervals. Travelers through the long and dreary wastes of this region are, in many instances, dependent on the natural water tanks in the mountains, called *tenajas*. Mr. Dunbar, in his published letters upon Sonora and Arizona, thus speaks of the country and its natural reservoirs.

"I cannot leave this portion of the country without referring to the *tenajas* or tanks, which are found in the mountains of the volcanic districts of Sonora and Arizona, and upon which those who traverse these dreary wilds are mainly dependent for water. In the universal upheaving and rending of rocks and mountains, natural reservoirs are formed capable, in some instances, of holding thousands of gallons. In the season of showers they are filled, and when full, afford the weary and thirsty traveler refreshment indiscribably grateful. As

the hot and dry season advances, the water evaporates and deteriorotes in quality until it becomes thick and filthy, so much so as to be excessively repulsive even to a famishing stomach. The two principal routes from Sonora to California are supplied with water from these sources, and when they fail, the journey cannot be made except at great hazard, there being one stretch of one hundred and twenty miles without water.

It is the peculiar locality of these tanks that renders them interesting. They are usually found near the base of mountain gorges, where the rocks on every side are piled one upon the other to the region of clouds in the wildest confusion, giving the imagination full scope in discerning the outlines of domes, turrets, castles, churches, colossal statuary and all sorts of monsters. When all nature is at rest, the power of *Silence* in these mountain recesses is awfully impressive, and at twilight, the unearthly grandeur of the scene is such as to effect the hardest natures. I never saw a merry evening camp at the *tenajas*.

Desert country as it is, there is considerable interest attached to it, but it requires the whip-cord sinews and power of endurance of a Bedouin Arab to find and enjoy it.

Sonora is the land of romance, the land of tragedy, the dream land of the filibuster. It is overrated, and yet not so much overrated as misunderstood. The mines constitute the principal resource of the State, and they have been developed only to a very limited extent, and quite imperfectly. Its facilities for the raising of cattle and horses may be considered extensive, while its agricultural

resourses, in proportion to the great area of country, are very limited."

The population of the state according to the Mexican estimate is 147,000. This is doubtless above the truth. The inhabitants of Sonora in honesty, industry and energy may be considered superior to those of any other state in the republic. As laborers the Opata, Yaqui and Papago Indians with the mixed breeds, are well adapted to the peculiar necessities of the country in developing its resources.

But Sonora is a land of mourning, Apaches, revolutions and filibuster expeditions have scourged the people until the moan of dispair comes to our ears. Mines, haciendes and ranches in great numbers are abandoned and the industry of the state is completely paralyzed.

Hermosillo, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, beautifully located in the interior, is the capital.

Guaymas, the only port, is located on the Gulf of California, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. The harbor of Guaymas is very good, and before many years it will be of great commercial importance.

SINALOA.

Sinaloa is bounded north, by Sonora, east by Chihuahua and Durango, south and west by the Pacific Ocean. This State comprehends a strip of country lying between the grand Cordilleras of the Sierre Madre and the Pacific Ocean. The eastern section is quite mountainous while that portion bordering on the Pacific is a series of

plains, watered by the rivers Fuerte, Sinaloa, Culiacan, Piastla, &c. The climate is generally hot. The natural productions of the soil are numerous and abundant, They consist of corn, frijoles, coffee, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, plantins, oranges, pine-apples; brazil and other fine woods, considerable quantities of which are exported from the port of Mazatlan. In 1854, 82,000 quintals were exported.

Sinaloa is likewise famous for its mines, especially of silver. In the *minerale* del Rosario which pertains to the district of Mazatlan, there exist mines of gold, silver, platina, copper, lead, verdigris, &c. At the present time, the mines of silver and gold in this district are only worked to a moderate extent. There are other sections of the state noted for rich mines. In Culiacan, there is a mint which from 1846 to 1855, coined in silver and gold, the sum of $9.252.736. Culiacan, the capital of the state contains 10,000 inhabitants.

Mazatlan is the only port. It has improved considerably of late years, which is more than can be said of any other town in the Republic of Mexico. The harbor is not very good, but the location commands the trade of an extensive back country.

SAN LUIS POTOSI.

This state is bounded north by Zacatecas, Coajuila Tamaulipas; east by Coajuila and Tamaulipas; south by Queretaro, Guanajuato and Zacatecas; west by Zacatecas. The western portion of the State is quite mountainous, but the Cordillera is somewhat broken towards

Tamaulipas, and a low, hilly country which is not very healthy, stretches out towards the south-east.

Agriculture forms one of the principal branches of industry, and an abundant yield is obtained of corn, wheat, barley, frijoles, &c. The raising of horses, mules and cattle as in Durango and Chihuahua is followed extensively. Considerable attention is given to the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics. Glass, leather, pottery and metallic wares are also made in large quantities, and a valuable traffic is carried on in foreign goods with the port of Tampico and the neighboring states, as San Luis Potosi, the capital and chief town of the state is favorably located for this kind of business.

This state has its full share of the various kinds of mines that abound in other states of the republic. The *minerale* of Catorce is one of the most famous in the whole country. The town of Catorce is situated upon the top of a bleak and rugged mountain 8,788 feet above the level of the sea. The mines are of silver. The mine of San Augustine gave metals that yielded $1000 to the cargo (300 lbs.) The mine of the Senor Zavala produced a species of earth worth, $1.00 per pound and $7,000,000 were obtained from it. The mines of San Geronimo, and Santa Anna have produced $6,000,000, La Luz, during the last year it was worked, $2,000,000, Medellin, more than $4,000,000. According to Humboldt, the *minerale de Cartoce* has produced, one year with another, three to four millions of dollars.

San Luis, the capital of the state, contains 35,000 inhabitants. The mint located here coined, in 1855, $1,849,794.

TAMAULIPAS

Tamaulipas is bounded north by Texas, east by the Gulf of Mexico, south by San Luis Potosi and Vera Cruz, west by Coajuila and San Luis Potosi. The coast on the Gulf is more than 350 miles in length. The shallowness of the shores along the coast and the bars at the mouths of the rivers, render navigation somewhat difficult and dangerous. The flat and sandy coast is skirted by hills and mountains which extend through the state. In the north, in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande, the country is comparatively level. The climate on the coast is excessively hot during the greater portion of the year, and occasionally the yellow fever makes its appearance. In the interior the climate is mild and healthy.

Tamaulipas produces cotton, rice, sugar cane, corn, frijoles, barley, sweet potatoes, maguey, &c., &c. also tropical fruits in abundance. Horses, mules and cattle are extensively raised.

The state is rich in mines, but at present only four, La Trinidad, Providencia, Los Pastores and Colorado are worked.

The town of Matamoras, containing 10,000 inhabitants, lies on the Rio Grande, 30 miles from its mouth. This stream has proved navigable for steamers some distance into the interior. It is the most important navigable stream in Mexico. Matamoras has contracted intimate commercial relations with the United States since the war. A large frontier business centres here.

Tampico situated on the northern bank of the Panuco, which enters the Gulf nine miles below the town, is the

principal commercial port of the state. It has a large and increasing foreign commerce. When peace is established throughout the Republic, Tampico will enjoy a very large trade with the interior, as the northern states must draw a large portion of their supplies through this port.

The following are extracts from commercial reports:

"The imports in American vessels from the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1856, amounted to $433,910, against $327,686 during the year ending 30th September, 1859, showing a decrease of $106,224 in the last mentioned year. The exports hence to the United States during the year ending 30th September 1856, amounted to $163,898, against $451,628, during the year ending 30th September, 1857, showing an increase in exports of $287,730.

The unequal mode of liquidating the duties in the customs of this port, together with the continued special concessions granted by the supreme government to importers on the frontiers, are the actual causes of the decrease in importations from the United States.

The increase of exports hence to the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1857, was caused by the rise in the prices of hides, goat skins, ystle or henguin in the United States, all of which have been found to make tolerable good remittances.

I have found it impracticable to furnish detailed statements of the quality and quantity of goods imported in French vessels direct from France; but their cargoes are principally made up of brandy, claret, wine, champagne, preserved fruits, meats and birds, liquors, silks, rich and

common jewelry, paper, cutlery, musical instruments, crockery and glassware, with a variety of fancy goods.

The capital of American citizens in this district may be safely estimated at $350,000, which is employed in real estate, importing from the United States and Europe, exporting to the same places, and industrial purposes.

In agriculture no improvement has been made in this district worthy of note. The article known as ystle grows spontaneously in the States of Tamalipas, and San Luis Potosi, and within the past year it has been in much demand in Europe. It is now used in England for making brushes, cloth for chairs and sofas, and for many uses other than that for cordage."

Prices at Tampico. Consular Returns, Sept. 30th, 1857.

Fustic, per ton	$12 50.
Hides	3 50 each.
Sarsaparilla	6¼ per lb.
Wool, inferior quality	19 "
Jalap	41 "
Ystle or Mexican Hemp, similar to Manilla	5 "
Goat Skins, per doz.	6 00
Horns	1 50 per 100.
Vanilla, per 1000 pods	10 00 to $50.

Shipments of specie from Tampico, per British steamers, for the year ending September 30, 1857, $3,402,411.

TABASCO.

This State, one of the smallest in the confederacy, is bounded north by the Gulf of Mexico, east by Yucatan, south by Chiapas, and west by Vera Cruz.

Nearly the whole State slopes gradually towards the sea, and it is so extremely flat that it is often subject to inundations. The climate is excessively hot, especially along the Gulf coast. A part of the year, the northers temper the heat and render the country less sickly.

The inhabitants of Tabasco, like those of the neighboring States, Chiapas and Oajaca, are mostly Indians, docile and well disposed.

Tabasco yields tropical productions in abundance. Coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, pepper, tamarinds, arrow root, palmetto, cotton, tobacco, &c., are cultivated. Indigo and vanilla grow wild in the forests among cedars, mahogany and iron-wood.

The capital and port of Tabasco is Hermosa, or, as it sometimes called, San Juan Bautista, situated on the left bank of the Tabasco river, twenty-four leagues from its mouth The place contains 7,000 inhabitants, and enjoys some commerce. The trade might be greatly increased.

The following are prices at Tabasco, as per Consular Returns, Sept. 30th, 1858.

Logwood,	62 cts. per quintal, 100 lbs.
Fustic,	44 to 50.
Hides,	$2 00 each.
Deerskins,	18 to 30 per lb.
Tobacco,	8 00 to 12 00 per cwt.
Pepper,	4 to 5 per lb.
Indigo,	87½ per lb.
Sarsaparilla,	8 00 per cwt.
Cocoa,	10 00 to 20 00 per 60 lbs.
Coffee,	10 to 12 per lb.
Beans,	62½ to 1 00 per 25 lbs.

Statement of Exports from Port of Tabasco for 1857.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Indigo,	1,400 lbs.	$1,008
Sugar,	820 arrobas,	890
Cocoa,	75 cargas,	944
Cassia,	2,600 lbs.	184
Hides,	22,530	58,088
Deerskins,	13,658 lbs.	3,969
Molasses,	200 arrobas,	100
Gold Coin,		5,340
Silver Coin,		17,272
Brown Sugar,	3,600 arrobas,	2,000
Pimento,	710 "	754
Fustic Logwood,	49,500 quintals,	33,412
Leaf Tobacco,	140,966	12,058
Cigars,	59,000	590
Logs of Mahogany,	330	1,730
Sarsaparilla	21 quintals,	236
Hogskins,	75 lbs.	9
		$138,585
Gold and Silver Coin smuggled,		50,000
		$188,585

TLASCALA.

The small State of Tlascala forms a notch in the State of Puebla, which surrounds it on every side except the west, where the State of Mexico forms the boundary.

No portion of the Mexican confederacy has a more interesting history than that of Tlascala. The Spaniards, on their arrival, found it an independent republic, and bidding defiance to the power of Montezuma. In obedience to their instinctive hatred of that monarch and his

people, the Tlascalans joined Cortes, and took an important part in the conquest of Mexico. Indeed, without their powerful aid, Cortes would not have been successful.

In remembrance of the assistance thus furnished by the Tlascalans, the Spaniards erected their country into a distinct province, with certain privileges, and it thus remained until 1824, since which period it has been district, territory and state, the latter degree having been conferred by the constitution under Comonfort.

Tlascala comprehends a superficial extent of 400 square leagues. It contains 1 city, 109 villages, 18 settlements, 168 haciendas, 94 *ranchos* or small farms, 8 grist mills, 2 ironworks, and 1 woolen factory. The climate is salubrious and healthy. The country is diversified with mountains, table lands and valleys The Sierra de la Malintzin, which is very high, has a particularly sacred place in Tlascalteca mythology, and there is upon its crest, when viewed from a certain position, that which resembles a human body lying in sepulture and partially covered with a shroud. At times, the clouds illuminated with electricity, hang over this mountain, adding much to the impressive grandeur of the scene.

The numerous relics of antiquity found in this State are very interesting.

The cereals are principally cultivated, though in the valleys the products of hot countries are found. Mines of silver, copper and lead are moderately worked.

The ancient town of Tlascala is the capital. There are but 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants remaining within its ancient limits.

STATE OF VERA CRUZ.

This large and important State, second only to the State of Mexico, lies on the Gulf of Mexico, by which it is bounded on the north, east by the Gulf, Tabasco, and Chiapas, south and west by Oajaca, Puebla, Mexico and Queretaro.

The State extends along the Gulf 166 leagues, and its breadth is from 25 to 28 leagues. The section of country embraced within the limits of the State of Vera Cruz may be considered the most remarkable in the entire republic,—remarkable for its extremes of temperature, its fertility of soil, its variety of productions, its varied scenery and undeveloped riches. On the coast the heat is intense. This is tempered, however, from November till April by the *northers*. During the other months malignant fevers prevail. The *vomito* or yellow fever is particularly fatal to the unacclimated. But this does not extend twenty miles back from the coast. In the interior, the temperature is hot until you reach the range of high mountains on the western borders of the State. The change from tropical to temperate, and from temperate to frigid, is sudden, all these changes occurring within a distance of sixty to seventy miles. The districts comprehended by these different climates are inhabited by people whose temperament, habits, labors and productions of course conform to the climate in which they live.

It is impossible to give, in our limited space, a full and accurate account of this rich and varied State. It produces tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, corn, barley,

wheat, jalap, sarsaparilla, vanilla, mameis, papayas, pine apples, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, zapotes, bananas, chiremoyas, aguacatis, tunas, pears, watermelons, peaches, apricots, guyavas, grapes; mahogany, ebony, cedar, oak dragon-blood, tamarinds, palms, dyewoods, ash, fir, besides rare and beautiful woods, plants, shrubs, flowers, and cereals, which spring almost spontaneously from the soil. In the neighborhood of San Andres Tuxtla, and throughout the southern portion of the State, there are vast regions of unoccupied country where the climate is salubrious, and the virgin soil far excels that of the Mississippi. The Indian clears a small patch of land, makes holes in the ground with a stick, drops in the kernels of corn, and when he plucks the ears, ninety days from the time of planting, his labors are over. In this process, no reference need be had to seasons. Everything grows all the year round.

In a commercial point of view, Vera Cruz is the first city in Mexico, and from this time forward it is destined to increase in importance. The city is built upon the very spot where Cortes landed in February, 1519, and with the exception of San Augustine, in Florida, it is the oldest station occupied by Europeans on this continent. It is through the portals of Vera Cruz that the soldiers of old Spain and the emissaries of the cross spread themselves over New Spain, and it is through the portals of Vera Cruz that the plunder taken from the latter country has gone forth to enrich other portions of the world. The city is located on a low, flat sand beach bordering the Gulf. It is three quarters of a mile long, half a mile wide, and contains 10,000 inhabitants.

The castle of San Juan de Ulua is on the southern point of the island or shoal de Ulua, directly opposite the city, and little less than a mile distant. The fortifications of the city, with the castle of San Juan, afford no effectual opposition to the destructive operations of heavy batteries seaward. The space between this island or shoal de Ulua and the city comprises the harbor, which at best, is distasteful to navigators. The shoal runs about a mile to the north, and from that to the mainland, a breakwater leaving a passage will doubtless be built some day, thus making the harbor in every way desirable.

Commerce of Vera Cruz before the Independence of Mexico.

The Imports through the Port of Vera Cruz before the War of Independence, averaging one year with another, exceeded - - - - - - - $19,000,000

And the Exports, inclusive of Silver - 21,000,000

Total of Mercantile Exchanges - - $40,000,000

Classification of Exports.

Cochineal - - - - -	$1,715,000
Sugar - - - - -	1,500,000
Vanilla - - - - - -	60,000
Indigo - - - - -	2,700 000
Sarsaparilla - - - . -	90,000
Pepper from Tabasco - - -	40,000
Flour - - - - - -	500,000
Tanned Leather - - - -	80,000
Sundries - - - - -	315,000
	7,000,000
Silver - - -	14,000,000
	$21,000,000

From a statement published by the Consulado of Vera Cruz, it appears that the IMPORTATION FROM SPAIN in 1802 was as follows:

In national vessels - - -	$11,539,219	
In foreign vessels - - -	8,060,781	
		$19,600,000
Exportation in the same year - - -		33,866,219
Total trade with Spain - - - -		$53,466,219
Importation from America - -	$1,607,792	
Exportation from America -	4,581,148	
		6,188,940
Total commerce of Vera Cruz for 1802		$59,655,159

Since the independence of Mexico in 1821, the trade of the country has been mostly with Europe. From 1825 to 1835, the trade with the United States amounted to considerable, but since the latter period it has been steadily diminishing, until at the present time, but a small exhibit is made of commerce between the United States and Vera Cruz.

The following is a report of articles exported from Vera Cruz to the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1856:

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	VALUE AS PER INVOICES.
Vanilla Beans	$15,734 22
Cochineal	77,134 82
Jalap	10,553 84
Goat Skins	64,250 57
Deer Skins	2,030 40
Calf Skins	311 78
Amount carried forward	$170,015 63

Brought forward .	$170,015 53
Hides	30,919 28
Mahogany	7,941 70
Fustic	851 57
Tobacco	1,236 14
India Rubber	469 91
Shillac	18 87
Barilla	32 82
Copper	1,677 93
Coffee	24 00
Cabalonga Nuts	28 56
	$213,216 41

Of this amount $9,765 was shipped to New Orleans, and the balance exclusively to New York. The exports of specie during the said nine months, to New Orleans, amounted to $858,443, to New York unknown, certainly less than half the amount shipped to New Orleans.

The U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz, writes April 15, 1857:

"The duties received at this Custom House during the year ending December 31, 1856, amount, according to a statement just published, to $6,127,060.

Of this sum I doubt if $\frac{1}{24}$ accrued from American trade. . . . . There were some 6,000 to 7,000 bales (175 to 200 lbs. each) of cotton grown in this country during the year, and about 2,800 ceroons (200 lbs. nett) of cochineal.

The amount of cotton imported from the U. S, (New Orleans solely) during the last three months, was:

Bales	3,512
Half Bales, 7,369, equal to .	3,684."
	7,196.

Prices in Vera Cruz, according to latest Consular Returns.

Hides	$1.62	*a* $1.75	each.
Calf Skins	75	*a* 87	each.
Goat Skins	95	*a* 1.00	per pair.
Logwood	6 2½		per cwt.
Fustic	50		"
Mahogany	1½	*a* 2	per foot.
Cochineal	26.00		per 25 lbs.
Jalap	35.00	*a* 40.00	per cwt.
Sarsaparilla	9.00		"
Tobacco	2.50	*a* 5.50	"
Indigo	90	*a* 1.00	per lb.
Vanilla Beans	20.00	*a* 60.00	per 1,000.

Statement of Logwood exported from the port of Laguna.

1849	598,832	quintals,	100 lbs. each.
1850	442,949	"	"
1851	384,251	"	"
1852	472,636	"	"
1853	455,920	"	"
1854	466,561	"	"
1855	678,988	"	"
1856	584,810	"	"

Of the 584,810 quintals of Logwood exported from Laguna in 1856, but 36,858 quintals went to the United States.

Statement of the exports of Mahogany from the River Coatzacoalcos, showing progressive increase.

	VESSELS.	TONS.
1849	5	713
1850	1	230
1851	6	690
	Carried over	1633

	Brought forward	1633
1852	5	810
1853	7	1,242
1854	13	3,214
1855	19	3,882
1856	32	6,804
1857	65	12,556
Total	153	30,141

Vessels of all nations entered at and cleared from the Port of Minatitlan, from September 30th, 1857, to September 30th, 1858:

	NO.	TONNAGE.
American Vessels	31	5,793
French "	1	318
English "	26	5,044
Spanish "	1	203
Sardinian "	1	262
Italian "	1	289
German, Swedish & Belgian ves'ls	4	657
	65	12,556

Vera Cruz is at the present time the seat of the liberal government, represented by President Juarez. The city has held out bravely against the clergy power. There are other harbors on the coast, but in some respects they are inferior to Vera Cruz, with the exception of Rio Antigua, six leagues north, where Cortes intended the city should be located. Tuspan lies on the coast north, and Alvarado south. Jalapa, Orizaba and Cordova are large towns beautifully situated on the hills in the interior. There is no summer, no winter in these localities, but spring, eternal spring prevails. The climate is delicious, and the scenery enchanting.

YUCATAN.

This State occupying the peninsula of Yucatan, and sometimes known as Merida or Campeche, is surrounded on the north and east by the Gulf of Mexico and Bay of Honduras; the Republic of Guatemala bounds it on the south, and the States of Chiapas and Tabasco and the Gulf on the west.

Two depressed chains of mountains traverse the State, but in the main, it is a level country, and generally covered with rank vegetation, either wild or cultivated. Yucatan offers a peculiarly fine field to the explorer. Here are found some of the most curious and stupendous relics of the ancient inhabitants. Stephens and Catherwood obtained the most interesting material for their publications in this State. There are extensive regions yet unexplored by white men.

The character and variety of the productions of the State of Yucatan may be learned from the following account of the several districts:

District of Merida; Capital, Merida.

Horned cattle, horses, mules, tallow, jerked beef, leather, salt, gypsum, hemp raw and manufactured, straw hats, guitars, cigars and extract of logwood.

District of Campeche; Capital, Campeche.

Salt, logwood, rice, sugar and marble of good quality.

District of Lerma; Capital, Lerma.

Logwood, timber, rice and fish oil.

District of Valladolid; Capital, City of Valladolid.

Cotton, sugar, starch, gum copal, tobacco, cochineal, saffron, vanilla, cotton fabrics, yarns, &c., wax, honey, castor oil, horned cattle, hogs and skins.

Coast District; Capital, City of Izamal.

Horned cattle, horses, mules, tallow, jerked beef, castor oil. hides, wax, honey, timber, indigo, hemp raw and manufactured, straw, segars, barilla and salt.

Upper Highland District; Capital, City of Tekax.

Horned cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, skins, sugar, molasses, timber, rice, tobacco in leaf and manufactured, spirits, arrow root, straw hats, cotton lace, ochre, flints and grindstones.

Lower Highland District; Capital, Teabo.

Horned cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, skins, tallow, dried beef, hemp raw and manufactured, and cotton lace.

Upper Royal Road District; Capital, Jequelchakan.

Cattle, horses, mules, skins, tallow, dried beef, log-wood, tobacco, sugar and rum.

Lower Royal Road District; Capital, Maxcanu.

Horned cattle, horses, oil of palma cristi, tobacco, hemp and fine straw hats.

Upper Beneficios District; Capital, Ichenul.

Sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco, rice, pepper, gum, sarsaparilla, hats, hammocks, ebony, barilla, gypsum and skins.

Lower Beneficios District; Capital, Sotula.

Horned cattle, horses, mules, hogs, skins, tallow, dried beef.

District of Tizimin; Capital. Tizimin.

Tortoise shell, skins, timber, logwood, India rubber, inceuse, tobacco, achiote (a rich yellow dye), starch from the yuca, cotton, wax, honey, molasses, sugar, rum, castor oil, salt, amber, vanilla, hogs, cochineal.

Island of Carmen District; Capital, Carmen.

Logwood.

District of Seiba-playa; Capital, Seiba-playa.

Timber, rice, logwood and salt.

Bacalar District; Capital, Bacalar.

Logwood, valuable timber, inferior sugar, tobacco, rum, fine hemp known under the name of *pita*, resin, India rubber, gum copal, pimento, sarsaparilla, vanilla and gypsum.

These, with all the tropical fruits, afford an astonishing variety of natural productions.

Mining has never formed a branch of industry among the present race of inhabitants. There are traditions pointing to the existence of gold and silver mines in the State, but there is no disposition evinced to discover and work them.

Salt is obtained on the island of the Mujeres. The island of Cozumel on the east coast—which was the first land discovered by the Spaniards on their voyage to Mexico—is now almost uninhabited.

Navigation around the coast of Yucatan is considered dangerous. There are, however, several good harbors. There is Campeche, and according to a recent British survey, there is a fine harbor for vessels of any size under the island of the Mujeres. The harbors of Assension and Espiritu Bay are also good.

The population of Yucatan is estimated at 550,000, mostly Indians who hate the white and mixed races, and the country is periodically afflicted with a war of races. Some of the Yucatan Indians bear so strong a resemblance to the Chinese, as scarcely to be distinguished from that people.

ZACATECAS.

Zacatecas, one of the central states of Mexico, is bounded north by Durango, Coajuila and Nuevo Leon; east by San Luis Potosi and Aguas Calientes; south by Guanajuato, Aguas Calientas and Jalisco; west by Jalisco and Durango. The boundaries of this state are the most irregular of any other in the confederacy. The mountains and peaks more or less elevated, which occupy the greater portion of the state, are a prolongation of the Sierra Madre, and the gradual descent of these, gives in the lower part of the state, spacious valleys and fertile fields, deep barrancas and canons, all of which form imposing and picturesque scenery.

The agricultural districts are not extensive, yet the fertility of those under cultivation is such that the products of the soil form one source of wealth. The forests afford an abundance of red and white oak, sycamore ash, white wood, mezquites and all classes of pine.

The principal fruits are of the temperate regions, such as apples, pears, peaches, quinces, grapes, strawberries, &c.

The following is the report of the principal agricultural products in 1858.

DISTRICTS.	CORN. *Fanegas.*	FRIJOLES. *Fanegas.*	WHEAT. *Cargas.*	CHILE. *Arrobas.*
Zacatecas,	24,458	1,791	964	6,890
Fresnillo,	41,354	1,507	1,285	555
Sombrerete,	58,504	1,284	1,028	338
Nieves,	30,009	2,762	2 569	668
Pinos,	5,118	3,268	31	69
Juchipila,	171,075	4,256	353	81
Tlaltenango,	53,185	4,945	150	226
Jerez,	47,152	2,355	1,306	4,103
Villanueva	81,206	11 604	531	864
	512,061	33,772	8,217	13,794

		VALUE.
Estimated head of Ganado Mayor, or horses, mules and cattle, in 1858, . . .	43,671	
Estimated head of Ganada Minor, or sheep and asses, ...	392,222	$1,862,789

In its *mineria* the state of Zacatecas has at various epochs, ranked first in the republic. This state and Guanajuato, have for years been rivals in the richness of their veins and the *buena ley* of their metals, each claiming pre-eminence and alternately standing first and second in the quantity of the precious metals produced. The amount yielded in Zacatecas varies with the causes that affect the industry of the inhabitants.

The three silver mining districts of Zacatecas, Fresnillo and Sombrerete are the most celebrated in the republic.

The Zacatecas mines were discovered in 1546, by Captain Juan de Tolosa.

The Fresnillo mines were discovered in 1554, by Captain Francisco Ibarra.

The Sombrerete mines were discovered in 1555, by Juan de Tolosa.

The mines of the state are generally in active operation though under a diminution of labor, owing to the civil war that has been raging for two years past.

The coinage at the mint in the city of Zacatecas in 1855, reached the sum of $3,619,000 This mint commenced operations in 1810, and since that period up to the year 1855, the official reports give $165,112,442 as the total coinage and all in silver, except $107,949 copper coin.

Zacatecas is the capital of the State. It contains 15,427 inhabitants.

The following is an interesting table of the classification of the people, and their occupation, in 1857.

Agricultural proprietors,	9,051
do laborers,	47,580
Artisans,	7,713
Traders,	1,776
Proprietors of mines,	68
Laborers in mines,	8,593
Regular clergy,	118
Secular do	1,398
Military in service.	1,420
Prisoners,	1,111

The total number of inhabitants in the State is 302,141.

TERRITORY OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

This territory is comprehended in that long, peninsular strip of land lying between the southern boundary of the United States and Cape St. Lucas. On the east is the Gulf of California, and on the west the Pacific Ocean. The peninsula is 700 miles long, and varies in breadth from 30 to 100 miles. It may be said that the entire peninsula is occupied by a chain of high, rugged and barren mountains, leaving a nook, corner or small valley here and there for fruits and agricultural products sufficient to support a sparse population. The rocks and arid plains, which reflect back the rays of the sun, seldom obscured by clouds, would render the heat almost insufferable, but for the sea air, which, in breezes sometimes strong and sometimes mild, sweep over the territory, rendering the climate in the habitable portions the most salubrious and healthy in the world.

The agricultural products are limited, and consist chiefly of corn, frijoles, sweet potatoes and chile, with olives, grapes, dates, figs, quinces, peaches and pears. But the waters that surround the peninsula have been more profitable to the inhabitants than the land. The pearl fisheries have long been prosecuted, and with great success In the sixteenth century the pearl fishery produced a valuable revenue, and towards its close, six hundred and ninety-seven pounds of the precious article were exported from this quarter to Spain. Of late years but little interest is manifested in this branch of industry. A beautiful quality of tortoise shell is also exported from this territory.

The raising of cattle is one of the principal sources of wealth, and dried beef and hides enter largely into the articles of export.

But the chief wealth of this territory will eventually be found in the mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, &c., which are known to exist in great extent and richness. The whole country is volcanic, and the metaliferous manifestations are too plain to be mistaken. The people have no enterprise, and their government is so unsafe and uncertain, that others of enterprise and capital do not care, under the present order of things, to invest their labor and means in the territory. There are several good harbors on the Gulf and ocean shores. That of Magdalena Bay, on the Pacific side, is frequently resorted to by whalers, and it would be very valuable to the United States. Fish, shell fish, and water fowl of the finest qualities are excessively abundant. In some respects, the peninsula of Lower California and its adjoining waters have a higher value than is generally placed upon them.

La Paz is the capital and principal port of the territory. It is situated on the Gulf, near the southern extremity. It has an excellent harbor, and enjoys a delightful climate. Population, 1,274. The population of the entire territory is but 9,000.

DISTRICT OF MEXICO.

What is known as the district or valley of Mexico is limited on the north by San Cristobal Ecatepec, east by El Pinon Viejo, south by Tlalpam, and west by Los Remedios.

The valley is oval in its outline, 18 leagues long, and 12 wide. It is surrounded by mountains, in which abound the *tezontle*, porphyry, basalt, obsidian and various species of lava. It is generally believed that the entire valley of Mexico is one enormous crater of an ancient volcano, covered over by a crust of earth of recent formation.

The highest of these mountains are called Talapon and Ajusco.

Nothing of the metallic or granitic order is found in this district. Vegetation is vigorous and varied, and the mountains present phenomena truly extraordinary.

The surrounding mountains yield an abundance of timber, especially pine, and various woods for building and manufacturing purposes. The valley is exceedingly fertile, producing corn, wheat, barley, frijoles, &c.; fine fruits—pears, perones, apples, peaches, figs, nuts, mulberries, cherries, chestnuts, zapotes, aguacates, and some of the tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons and chirimoyas. Vegetables flourish all the year.

The valley or district is subdivided as follows:

DISTRICTS.	NO. OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION.
Mexico,	4	213,499
Tlalpan,	12	56,035
Tlaluepantla,	3	73 949
Tezcoco,	3	122,340
	22	465,823

The larger portion of the inhabitants, except those of the city of Mexico, are engaged in agriculture. Many are employed in the manufacture of crockery ware, silk,

woolen and cotton goods, paper, beer, soap, liquors, oil, iron, &c. There are two establishments for the manufacture of fine crockery ware, one at Tacubaya and one in the city of Mexico. There are four manufactories of paper located a short distance from the city.

The following is a statement of the cotton factories;

FACTORIES.	LOCATION.	NO. OF SPINDLES.	PS. CLOTH PER AN
Magdalena,	San Angel,	8,472	67,200
Miraflores,	Chalco	5,556	60,000
Tizapan,	San Angel,	4,094	6,000
Batan,	do	2,300	71,948
Abeja,	Molino Prieto,	5,568	12 500
Tlalpan,	Tlalpan,	4,094	28,800
		30,080	246.448

Considerable attention is given to the raising of horses, mules, cattle and domestic fowls.

CITY OF MEXICO.

The city of Mexico, capital of the Republic, is situated in the centre of the remarkable and beautiful valley which has been described. It is in lattitude 19° 25′ 45″ north, and long 103 45′ 53″ west from Greenwich, but its elevation above the sea, which is 7,500 feet, secures to this region an even, salubrious and delightful climate. The mean temperature of the city is 17° (R) 21° (cent.) The barometer varies between 23° and 23.2 English inches. The magnetic needle declines 8° 30′ 12″ to the east. The prevailing winds are north-east and north.

The city is on a perfect level, but its plan is somewhat irregular Length from north to south, 4018 yards;

breath from east to west 3,276. There are 252 squares or blocks of buildings, 316 streets, 140 small, irregular streets, 12 bridges and 90 plazas, great and small. The population is estimated at 200,000. The foundation of this city by the Aztecs dates 1160, and it bore the name of Tenochtitlan. Cortes and his followers conquered and destroyed it in 1521, at which time it may have contained 50,000 to 60,000 souls, though Munchausen accounts would make it appear that a million and a half of human beings swarmed about this locality. The official report of Cortes in 1524, three years after the conquest, gives 30,000 as the population of the new city of Mexico. For a century the city continued to increase in numbers, wealth and power, so that when Captain John Smith and his followers were looking for gold mines in Virginia, and the pilgrims were planting corn in Massachusetts, an empire had been founded and built up on the same continent by Spaniards, and the most stupendous system of plunder the world ever saw was then and there in vigorous operation.

The capital of the Republic has made but little progress since it became independent of Spain. In general terms, it may be said that the inauguration of the Republic brought no peace or prosperity to the country, or materially advanced the interests of the city of Mexico. All that can be said respecting the change is, that the down-trodden and plundered masses of Mexico changed one master for many, the last fully equaling the first in religious and political despotism and villany.

A glance at the map will convince any one that the geographical position of the city of Mexico is highly

important and advantageous. It is in the centre of a country of surpassing richness and beauty. But the history of this capital, from the day of its foundation by the Aztecs, precisely seven centuries ago, is one of violence and blood. No earthly record worthy of credence excels it. From first to last it has been the stronghold of a brutal and bloody paganism. At the present moment, the struggle between the progressive ideas of the masses and the determined bigotry and despotism of the priesthood and their followers, is going on fiercely as ever. But it is to be hoped the long, dark night that has hung over this beautiful city and country so long, is nearly over, and that in our day the light of wisdom, truth and virtue will dawn upon the race so abused and despised by all the world.

The city of Mexico, with its surrounding district, is destined to possess a dense population, and all the elements of power by which it will figure largely in the world's history, and this at no very remote day.

SYNOPSIS OF MEXICAN HISTORY

AND

GENERAL REMARKS.

In making up the following summary, we draw largely on the MEXICAN EXTRAORDINARY, published in the city of Mexico, and the Mexican correspondence of the NEW YORK TIMES.

The Axtec empire in Mexico dates from 1160. Hernando Cortes, with a small band of followers, aided by some of the native Indian tribes, achieved the conquest of that empire in 1521. Montezuma died a miserable death in the hands of Cortes, and Guatemozin, the last of the Aztec emperors, was ignominiously hung by the Spanish conqueror.

From the year 1535 until the year 1821, when Mexico obtained her independence, the country was governed by sixty-one viceroys, whose terms of service extended over a period of 286 years, giving to each viceroy rather more than four years. Among these Spanish rulers there would occasionally be found one of benevolent disposition and liberal ideas. But it must be conceded that in the main, the Spanish rule in New Spain was one of iron despotism, in which priest and soldier bore an equal part, until several millions of

human beings, the constitutional elements of whose character were gentleness and docility, rose against their oppressors with the determination of driving them from the land.

An obscure native *curé*, of the Indian village of Dolores, in the Province of Guanajuata, named Miguel Hidalgo, headed the first Mexican revolution, which broke out in 1810. Under the cry of "*Death to the Gachupins*" (Spaniards,) and the belief that their religion was endangered by the French (Joseph Bonaparte being then on the Castilian throne,) the natives rallied under Hidalgo, and for a season, waged a sanguinary and successful conflict against Spaniard and Creole. The revolutionary priest was finally captured and shot, July 27, 1811. A guerilla warfare followed, which in 1812 came to a head under Morelos, another native *curé*, who, aided by Matamoras, one of the same class, followed in the footsteps of Hidalgo, and continued the contest against the loyalists until Nov., 1815, when this really great chief was betrayed into the hands of the Spanish General Concha at Tesmaluco, Province of Puebla. Morelos was sent to the capital, tried, and condemned to be shot. He was taken to the Hospital of San Cristobal for execution, December 22, 1815. After dining, he bound the handkerchief around his head, kneeled, and ejaculating, "Lord, if I have done well thou knowest it," gave the fatal signal to his executioners, and thus calmly and heroically the soldier priest met his fate.

Matamoras had previously been taken prisoner and shot by Iturbide, who here made his first appearance on the stage, a zealous loyalist.

The death of Morelos did not subdue the spirit of revolution. Rebel chiefs appeared at various points. Among them was that indomitable and daring patriot, Guadalupe Victoria, of whom mention was first made as a soldier under Morelos. Xavier Mina appeared as a revolutionary leader in April, 1817, and at the head of a brave band, principally North Americans, met with so much success, as to bring against him the combined efforts of the loyalist forces. Mina was betrayed by a friar, taken prisoner and shot by order of Viceroy Apodaca in November, 1817.

From 1810 to 1821 a sanguinary and cruel war was waged throughout Mexico. It commenced a war of castes, the native against the Spaniard. Up to this period, Spain had rigidly adhered to the policy of placing *all* civil power in the hands of native Spaniards. No one born in Mexico was allowed to participate in the administration of the government of the country in the slightest degree. The Gachupins were the kings and nobles of the land. The Creoles even, descendants of the Spaniards, members of their own families, were, under the universal system of degradation, made to feel an inferiority of birth and the iron heel of the oppressor. But at the commencement of the revolution under Hidalgo, the Creoles were found fighting side by side with the Spaniards. The spirit of liberty, however, became infectious, and, by degrees, this intermediate class went over to the insurgents and joined them in their efforts to conquor the common enemy. This, with the operation of the constitution given to Mexico by the consent of the Cortes of Spain, in 1812, which pretended to relieve the

people of their grievances, and did in reality curtail the power of the viceroy, so alarmed Apodaca, the incumbent of that office in 1821, that he resolved to restore the absolute power of Spain, and to this end proposed to Iturbide, a Creole of elegant person and polished manners, to head the loyalist army then on the west coast, and proclaim the restoration of the *absolute* authority of the King of Spain over Mexico.

Iturbide assumed the leadership of the army, but, under the influence of the clergy, who were beginning to fear that the Cortes of Spain would encroach upon their enormous property and revenues, the creole leader, instead of proclaiming anew the power of Spain, brought forth in February, 1821, that famous document known as the "*Plan of Iguala,*" the first article of which declared as follows: "*The Mexican nation is independant of the Spanish nation, and of every other even on its own continent.*" By this act, Mexico virtually became independent of Spain.

Iturbide assumed imperial power in 1822, under the title of Augustin the First. His reign was brief. The following November, General Garza headed a revolt in the north, and Santa Anna, who was then Governor of Vera Cruz, first made himself prominent, by pronouncing against Iturbide. The Emperor Iturbide abdicated and fled from the country, and on attempting to return, July, 1824, he was captured and shot.

The congress of the country had annulled the acts of the Emperor, April 8th, 1823, and in October, 1824, the republican constitution was published.

In consequence of this constitution, General Victoria

became the first President of Mexico on the tenth of the same month and year, and remained in power until April 1st, 1829. During this period three pronunciamentos took place. The first in 1824, when a general of the name of Lobato attempted a revolution against the Spaniards employed by the government. Second, in 1827, when General Montano headed a revolution against the Free Mason Societies and Mr. Poinsett, U. S. minister in Mexico at that time. Both these, however, were put down by the government. Third, in 1828, a more important pronunciamento took place in Jalapa, and continued at Perote and Oajaca. At the same time, another broke out in the city of Mexico. This proved disastrous, and is known by the appelation of *Acordada.* On the 1st April, 1829, General Guerrero became President, but retired from government on the 18th December of the same year, in order to take command of the army, and march against General Bustamente, who had taken up arms against the liberal party, to which Guerrero belonged. From the 18th of December to the 31st of the same month the government was provisionally in the hands of Senores Bocanegra, Velez, Quintanas and Alaman, at which date General Bustamente, as Vice-President, took possession of the government, which he held till the 14th of August, 1832, when he was obliged to take command of the army, as General Vasquez and other officers at Vera Cruz had pronounced against him. From August to December, 1832, the government was in the hands of a President *interino,* General Muzquez, and passed on the 24th December, 1832, into the hands of the constitutional President, General Gomez Pedraza, who

retired, however, on the 1st April, 1823, when the Vice-President, D. V. Gomez Ferias took his place.

During that time the revolution had gained ground, and General Santa Anna was named constitutional President on the 17th June, 1833. He took the reins of power, but being obliged to head the army in order to attack Texas, January 1835, he left the government during his absence in the hands of two Vice-Presidents, first to Senor Ferias, and then to General Barrigan. General Barrigan having died in March, 1836, Senor Corro became President *interino*, governing until April, 1837, when General Bustamente again took possession of the government, being named President, in conformity with the new constitution of the Republic, by which the central system was adopted, and which had been sanctioned and published on the 1st of January, 1837. General Bustamente remained in power until September, 1841, with the exception of a few months in 1839, in which year, General Santa Anna was intrusted with the government for three months, and General Bravo for eight days. In September, 1841, General Bustamente retired to Europe, leaving Senor D. Javier Echeverria at the head of the government until 10th October, 1841, when Gen. Santa Anna again became President, with almost unlimited power, by an arrangement known under the name of "*Bases agreed to in Tacubaya.*" This discretional power of dictatorship ceased by the publication of a new constitution of the country on the 12th June, 1843. General Santa Anna was then named constitutional President, and remained in power until the 6th December, 1844. During these four years he was three

times absent from the capital, and the government was during this period intrusted by him to General Bravo and General Canalizo. From December, 1844, to the end of December, 1845, General Herrera was President; from December, 1845, to July, 1846, Gen. Paredes, and from July to August, 1846, Gen. Bravo occupied the place of Gen. Paredes, who, in his turn, had to give way in August to Gen. Salas, who remained in power till December, 1846, after having re-established the federal system on the constitution of 1824, by his decree of 22d August, 1846. Senor Gomez Ferias then occupied the position of Vice-President from December, 1846, till March, 1847. During this time Gen. Santa Anna was named President. He assumed power on the 21st March, 1847, but left the government to Gen. Anaya, in order to take command of the army in the field against the troops of the United States. On his return to the capital in May, 1847, he again took the government into his hands, and remained in power until September, 1849, when the capital was taken by the Americans.

From this time the government retired to Queretaro, and Señor Peña y Peña at one time and General Anaya at another, were at the head of it till after the peace, when General Herrera again took possession of the government on the 3d of June, 1848. He retired in January, 1851, when Gen'l. Arista became President, and who in consequence of the plan of Guadalajara, retired in January 1853. Senor Ceballos and General Lombardini, entered as Presidents for a short time, until General Santa Anna who, already elected President, had arrived from Turbaco, in Carthagena. His arrival took place in

Vera Cruz, April, 1853, and shortly afterwards he entered the capital and left again on the 11th of August, 1855, for Vera Cruz to embark. General Romulo Diaz de la Vega took charge of the capital as chief of the district. On the 15th of August, 4 days after the departure of Santa Anna, Martin Carrera, one of the most patriotic and distinguished Generals, was elected president *interino* of the republic, by a junta at the capital, but his election not being sustained by the civil or military voice of the States, he abdicated on the 12th of September, after holding position one month. General La Vega continued to govern according to the plan of Ayutla from the 12th of September, until the 4th of October, when General Alverez established his government at Cuernavaca, and was, recognized by the representatives of foreign powers. He came to the city of Mexico and remained till the 11th December, 1855, when he voluntarily retired, leaving the government in the hands of General Ignacio Comonfort. Comonfort remained in office from the 11th December, 1855, to the 21st January, 1858, two years, one month and ten days, when he fled the country. Felix Zuluaga, under a plan of Tacubaya proclaimed by a body of soldiers, usurped the presidential chair at the capital, and Benito Juarez, the constitutional President by virtue of his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was obliged to fly for his life. After taking the circuit of the country, Juarez finally arrived at Vera Cruz, via New Orleans, in the summer of 1858, and gathering around him a cabinet, demanded the allegiance of the various States. This was immediately granted by all except two or three of the central States

and the capital, which, being in the immediate possession of the army of the church, were forced to submit to the rule of a faction headed at the present moment by Miguel Miramon, who deposed Zuluaga in November, 1858, and subsequently, General Robles Pezuela, who held power but two days.

The independence of Mexico dates from February, 1821, since which period to the present time, a space of 38 years, the country has had 36 different forms of government, and 72 individuals have figured as chief executives of the nation under imperial, and every variety of republican titles.

By reason of our limited space, we cannot give a specific exposition of the principles for which the two parties are contending in Mexico, or relate the events attending the bloody and disgraceful struggle that has occupied the nation for the past 38 years. For the last two years, two distinct governments have been in operation in the Republic of Mexico, and during this period, the true principles of the controversy, the real condition of the country and its actual wants, have been brought out more distinctly before the world than ever before, and more especially since the recognition of Benito Juarez, the constitutional and liberal President, in April, 1859, by the United States Minister, Mr. McLane. It now appears that a bigoted pagan church has from *the first*, through gold and superstition, held the people in abject, servile degradation, and the present revolution is the only one that in reality has struck at the root of the evil.

The *New York Herald*, in a recent editorial relative to the struggle in Mexico, after stating how few of the

States in comparison with the whole, acknowledge the church faction, makes the following very just remarks:

"Why has not the great majority of the nation prevailed against the minority?" The answer is: "The clergy are richer than the nation. While the best national securities, unguaranteed by foreign treaties, are selling for from three to eight per cent. the clergy can borrow on its paper at the rate of 90 to 95 per cent. The clergy are, therefore, more powerful than the nation, and they have made use of their moneyed power to bribe the army of the country. With this and a liberal use of money in other quarters, they have been able to hold their own in a few of the central walled cities, and by means of shrewd secret agents in foreign countries, have managed to blind the eyes of those governments holding relations with Mexico. They have been materially aided in this last work by the criminal stupidity or knavery of resident foreign ministers in Mexico, who have allowed themselves to be made their ready tools. It was, perhaps, all for the best that the clergy should have had power sufficient to defeat popular will and plunge the country into anarchy; that foreign ministers should have taken notice of knaves or fools—in fact, that all possible calamities should have been heaped upon the country at once. The circumstance has brought Mexico into a crisis from which she can hardly escape without leveling all the destroying evils which have obtained such mammoth growth in this rich and most beautiful portion of America. The civil war in Mexico has already illustrated to the world how vicious and demoralized are the clergy, and how entirely wanting is the country in

enlightened leading men. This war has demonstrated the absolute necessity for a large infusion into Mexico of liberal, progressive ideas, based upon reason and the spirit of peaceful compromise. It has aroused foreign governments to the necessity of sending them enlightened men to attend to their affairs. The United States have taken the lead, and England has followed the example by recalling a man who certainly has done nothing for his future position and done no good to the country he represented, except it may be in giving her a very expensive lesson. A question may yet be entertained as to what France will do. It is barely possible that that Power may entertain the idea of finally compromising the Mexican question in the same manner the Italian question has been arranged—by securing the supremacy of the church of Rome over the country. But the schemes of France cannot prevail in Mexico, if the United States and England are united, and adopt a decisive policy with regard to it for the purpose of ending the present anarchy and securing peace to the country."

The best exposition of the priesthood and paganism with which Mexico is cursed, appeared in the letters of MITLA, the Mexican correspondent of the *New York Times*. MITLA calls the city of Mexico and the region of country thereabout, the "*Pagan district of the Republic.*" He witnessed the performances on the great feast day of Corpus Christi in the capital, and remarks upon the same, as follows:

"After witnessing the ceremony of Mass in the Cathedral, your correspondent took his station just outside the main entrance, to note the people as they came out, and

the forming of the grand procession. First, appeared a body of Indians, natives of the country, bearing tawdy banners with strange devices, candles and lanterns. These Indians are pure representatives of the original races, and to this day they predominate vastly in the population of the Republic as to numbers. Their language is the same as in the days of the Aztecs; their habits and manner of living are worse. They continue to eat tortillas and chili, and drink pulque, and they bear burdens like beasts. Their countenances exhibit but a slight degree of intelligence; their features are disagreeable, they have no symmetry of form, are scantily dressed, and both men and women are filthy in personal appearance. They can neither read nor write—have no knowledge of the computation of time, numbers or distances; not even the knowledge contained in that huge Aztec calendar of stone that rests against the side of the Cathedral. They are idolaters in the strictest sense of the word. They have lost all comprehension of their ancient theology, which really contained some good and elevating notions and ideas which we call christian, and they are now left without aspirations or ability to understand the fundamental principles of the christian religion, or, in fact, any thing of the kind above that which takes the material form of picture, image, tree, bush, rock, beast or bird. They have lost that general intelligence and knowledge of certain arts and sciences which they possessed at the time of the conquest, and are unmeasurably lower in the scale of humanity than at that period. Year by year they turn out legions of syphilitic and leprous beggars to swell the millions of witnesses against the

Mexican Church. This is the native Indian of the present day in the Pagan district of Mexico. It is true he does not sacrifice his fellow men on the altars of his gods, but he has been sacrificed and pressed into the work of butchery and robbery by which ten victims have fallen on the altars of human lusts, to one on those of the Aztec gods. This is the fruit of three centuries of Spanish Rule and nearly half a century of Mexican Republicanism.

In this procession, we have a large number of the ecclesiastics of the city of Mexico. These are friars of the Dominican, Franciscan, Augustin, Carmelite and Mercederian orders. There are Jesuits, padres, bishops, and, last of all, that old head pagan, the archbishop. The eye can take in at a glance, say one hundred of these pagan officials. A phrenologist's fingers would fairly revel in delight to pass over the shaved pates and expose the frightful propensities of this beastly crew. The portraits of these one hundred Mexican ecclesiastics, upon whom my eyes now rest, hung up in Washington, would be sufficient to solve the Mexican problem in the United States. Worse shaped heads, or more disgusting, repulsive countenances and persons than those exhibited by the priesthood of the pagan district of Mexico, cannot be found among the most degraded nations on earth. The majority have thick necks and heavy joles; some wear an expression nearly idiotic, and they all have a gross, beastly, sensual aspect from top to toe. They are learned in their pagan lore, and cunning in the gratification of their licentious and avaricious propensities; beyond this their wisdom does not extend. Here you

have the priesthood of Mexico—the bane and curse of the country.

There does not exist in the Mexican race inhabiting this pagan district, except among the women, neither in their religion, their government, their morals, habits or social system—in short, there is nothing in their physical or moral construction that affords the slightest foundation upon which to rest a hope of improvement or reform. With here and there a noble exception, all above the poor, laboring Indian—who is himself but little above the brute—are worse than useless. There are but two classes here: one is composed of honest fools, without energy or individuality enough to do good or evil; the other, and by far the larger class, is made up of vicious villains ready for any species of villainy. All the ignorance, heathenism, vices and worst propensities of the Spanish and Indian races combined, have settled in the form of a deliterious sediment on this fairest portion of God's creation, the pagan district of Mexico. There is no religious, moral, political, social or chemical process by which this sediment can be rectified. Withdraw the foreign influence already existing in this district, leave the people to the teachings of their church and government, and in twenty-five years this fair domain would be like unto one great *lazaretto*, morally and physically.

But the balance of the country, more especially some particular sections, are less imbued with superstition. The people are less demoralized; they are, both Indians and mixed breeds, of a superior and more energetic physical as well as mental nature, and more ready in

every respect to learn how to yield to the progressive influences of the age. This is the Liberal party of what is called the *Republic* of Mexico. This party is willing and even anxious to learn, and in this party the germ of improvement, good government and usefulness really exists."

The following is a synopsis of the platform of the constitutional government of Mexico, acknowledged and supported by the liberal party.

First—The establishment of a constitutional Federal government in the place of a military dictatorship.

Second—Freedom of Religion.

Third—Freedom of the Press.

Fourth—The Nationalization of the $200,000,000 of property held by the clergy, and from which, and other sources, the church derives an annual income of not less than $20,000,000.

Fifth—The subordination of the army to the civil power, and the abolition of military and ecclesiastical *fueros* or special tribunals.

Sixth—A reduction of the Tariff, the stoppage of the system of exceptional permits, and the entire abolition of *alcavala* or interior duties; also, the abolition of passports.

Seventh—The negotiation of commercial treaties of the fullest scope and liberal character, particularly with the United States, and including reciprocity of trade on our frontiers.

Eighth—The colonization of Mexico by the full opening of every part of the country to immigration and the encouragement of foreign enterprise in every branch of

industry, and particularly in mining and in works of internal improvement.

In contradistinction and opposition to the principles and purposes of the liberal, progressive constitutional government, we have the following as a synopsis of the "*Plan of Tacubaya,*" upon which the government of Miramon in the city of Mexico, supported by the clergy is based.

First—The inviolability of all church property and church revenues, and the re-establishment of former exactions.

Second—The re-establishment of the *fueros* or special rights of the church and of the army. Under these *fueros*, the military and the clergy are responsible only to their own tribunals.

Third—The restoration of the Roman Catholic religion as the sole and exclusive religion of Mexico.

Fourth—The censorship of the Press.

Fifth—The maintenance of a high tariff, the restoration of the oppressive system of *alcavala*, or interior duties, and the continuance of special monopolies.

Sixth—The exclusive system with regard to foreign immigration, confirming it solely to immigrants from Catholic countries.

Seventh—The overthrow of the constitution of 1857, and the establishment of an irresponsible central dictatorship, subservient solely to the church.

Eighth—If possible, the restoration of a monarchy in Mexico, the establishment of an European Protectorate.

This is a true exposition of the principles of the two parties now contending for the mastery in Mexico. The

question before the people of the United States is, whether they will suffer to be established on their own southern borders, a monarchy like that of old Spain, in the 16th century, or whether they will give their cordial and united support to the liberals in their efforts to redeem Mexico from the pagan and military despotism which has for ages drenched her fair fields in blood, demoralized her people, and finally. made the nation a hissing and a by word all over the earth.

There is no way left by which the United States can safely and profitably build up trade and cemmerce with Mexico, except through the liberal party. A liberal treaty once concluded, and a good understanding established between the two nations, we shall find in Mexico a magnificent field for our enterprise, industry and capital. The principles of liberty will be there developed under our fostering care, and that down-trodden people will eventually rise up our faithful friend and ally. On the other hand, the success of the church or monarchical party will seriously compromise the well-being of the United States; for in case the faction now represented by Miramon obtains control of the republic, a policy will be inaugurated which must bring us into hostile collision, not only with Mexico, but with one or more of the European powers.

In view of the immense importance to our country that attends the safe and speedy solution of the Mexican question, the projector of the "*United States and Mexican Mail Steamship Line*" has been induced to do more than simply record such figures and facts as have a direct bearing upon his enterprise; he has given, in addition,

a mass of matter which he conceives will be interesting to the *reading public* in the present critical condition of our relations with Mexico. This is done with the hope that the public mind will, in some degree, become impressed with the importance of inaugurating a new commercial policy with the India south of us, the first step towards which is, THE CALLING INTO EXISTENCE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

END.

3 2044 051 698 918

THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.

STALL STUDY

CHARGE

AUG 1 6 198

STALL-STUDY

CHARGE

CANCELLED

WIDENER

MAR 3 0 1994

BOOK DUE